

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

Chico Trustees Having Trouble About Fire Apparatus.

WANT IT KEPT AT HOME.

They Threaten to Fine the Chief if He Allows It to Go Out of Town.

THREE CHILDREN DROWNED.

They Had Tried to Cross Butte Creek With a Buggy While Going to School.

CHICO, CAL., April 25.—Ever since the refusal of the City Trustees to allow the fire department to play upon the fire at the Bidwell mansion, situated outside of the city limits last Saturday, there has been a general howl going up from the firemen, who claim it is a disgrace to the city, but now the Trustees have announced their intention of passing an ordinance requiring the Chief Engineer to give a bond of \$3000, prohibiting the apparatus from going outside city limits, and imposing a fine on the Chief of from \$100 to \$500 for violation of the ordinance. This is considered too much, and many firemen have announced their intention of resigning if the ordinance is passed. It is also believed by some it will lead to the disbandment of the entire department, which is considered the best volunteer in the State.

A fireman who will be elected Chief next month announced to-day that he would give no bonds, and would resign first. The citizens in general are in sympathy with the firemen and think the matter of going outside with the apparatus should be left to the discretion of the Chief. It is assuming a serious aspect, and a disbandment of the department would immediately affect the insurance rates in the city, which are at present comparatively low.

SONOMA'S FRUIT CROP. W. J. Hotchkiss Says the Outlook Is Good for Growers.

HEALDSBURG, CAL., April 25.—W. J. Hotchkiss, a fruit-grower and one of the largest fruit-handlers in the county, says that the statements relative to a light fruit crop in Sonoma County the coming season are erroneous.

"It is too early," said he, "to state positively what the crop will be, but I have carefully observed the indications and from what I have noticed I am convinced that at the present time prospects for a heavy fruit crop are excellent."

"I have visited nearly every section of Sonoma County since my return from the East and find considerable of last season's dried fruit on hand. Nearly all the canned goods have been shipped from this county."

Mr. Hotchkiss has lately returned from an extended Eastern trip and says that while considerable dried fruit is held in the Eastern markets and will be carried over the coming season no canned goods to speak of remain unsold.

POISONED NEAR ALESSANDRO. Suspicious Death of a Woman Being Investigated by the Coroner.

RIVERSIDE, CAL., April 25.—Word was received in this city Wednesday last that Mrs. Sophia Vantlander had committed suicide at her home near Alessandro. The Coroner held an inquest to-day and the evidence adduced showed that death was caused by poison. The verdict of the jury was that the poison was administered by some person unknown, which indicates that it may be a case of murder instead of suicide.

The woman was alone, with the exception of two small children, when she was taken sick and died soon after the arrival of the nearest neighbor. Her husband has been absent from home more than a week. The case is a mysterious one and the authorities will further investigate the death.

WALKED OFF THE TRAIN. A Somnambulist Receives a Broken Arm Near Tehama.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., April 25.—At an early hour this morning J. Haynes, en route to Portland, Or., walked off the rear end of one of the sleeping-cars while in a somnambulist state and broke his left arm. The accident occurred three miles north of the town of Tehama, and the man states that even the jar of the fall and the severe pain of the broken member failed to arouse him, as when he recovered his senses he found himself in night attire walking along the track, and the last thing he could recall to memory was the fact that he had disrobed and retired to rest in the sleeping-car.

Mr. Haynes was brought to Sacramento and conveyed to the County Hospital where his injuries received attention.

DROWNED NEAR CHICO. Three School Children Perish While Forging a Swollen Stream.

CHICO, CAL., April 25.—Three children of G. W. Warfield, two girls and one boy, residing four miles east of Chico, were drowned in Butte Creek this morning. The children have been attending school in Chico, and when crossing the stream, which is considerably swollen by melting snows, the buggy overturned and the occupants were drowned. The horse returned home with the buggy. This was the first intimation of the accident. Searching parties are out, but up to a late hour this afternoon no trace of the bodies had been found. The children were aged 16, 12 and 9.

BAKERSFIELD SWAMP ANGELS. The Men Released by Habeas Corpus and Then Rearrested and Bailed.

BAKERSFIELD, CAL., April 25.—The swamp angels arrested for assault to commit murder came up for hearing in the Superior Court to-day on a writ of habeas corpus on the ground of excessive bail—\$20,000. The District Attorney moved to dismiss the cases, which was done. Later all five were rearrested on a warrant sworn out in a lower court and bail fixed at \$1000 each.

T. A. Means and Alonzo Tyler, two

staunch sympathizers with the swamp-landers, are the sureties. Late to-night Judge Peiffer issued a warrant for William Winterhalter, the man reported to have been nearly killed by the swamp angels. He is charged with assault, with intent to commit murder, on the person of one of the swamp-landers. This is said to have occurred during the fight in which Winterhalter was hurt. Dr. Ferguson, who has been attending Winterhalter, reports him resting easily and with a fair chance for speedy recovery. There is no doubt rumors of his injuries were greatly exaggerated.

DUEL AT PALOUSE. J. D. Hughes and His Son-in-Law Exchange Shots on the Street.

PALOUSE, WASH., April 25.—There was a duel on the street here to-day between J. D. Hughes and his son-in-law, Raymond Peiffer. Hughes was sitting in a chair on the sidewalk reading a paper when Peiffer came up and kicked him, at the same time thrusting a revolver in his face. Hughes struck down the gun just as the hammer fell, the bullet passing through his neck. He jumped to his feet, tried to seize the revolver, but Peiffer backed away and fired another shot, the bullet entering Hughes' side and passing out under his shoulder-blade. Hughes then ran out in the street and fired one shot which struck a box in front of Peiffer. Neither of the men will die. Peiffer is out on bail. Hughes is in charge of a constable and confined to his bed.

ACQUITTED AT WEAVERVILLE. Convict Williams Refuses to Testify Against His Companion in Crime.

WEAVERVILLE, CAL., April 25.—Chas. Williams, the self-confessed murderer and chief witness for the prosecution in the case of Moses Williams, charged as being an accessory in the murder of John Hart, near Hayfork, last fall, refused to testify or even be sworn as a witness. He was put on the stand three times, but remained as dumb as an oyster. He is serving a life term at Folsom, having previously confessed to the murder of John Hart and implicating Moses Williams as the instigator of the plot.

The prosecution, with the evidence of Charles Williams, had a clear case against the defendant. On motion of the defendant's counsel the Judge instructed the jury to render a verdict of acquittal, which they did.

PIGEONS FROM PORTLAND. Bretherton Says the Races Will Be Made According to Rules.

PORTLAND, OR., April 25.—W. W. Bretherton, a well-known pigeon-fancier of this city, referring to the proposed race of homing pigeons from Portland to San Francisco, said:

I wish to state that this is a genuine race, entered into under the rules and regulations of the Pacific Coast Federation. As for the statements as to records made in training, I doubt if Mr. Koegnic really put it just that way. However, as I shall act as liberator and release the pigeons at Portland for the race, I can guarantee that the birds will be credited only with what they actually do, and before the race the distance will be definitely settled by authority that will be beyond dispute.

FORT BRAGG'S SUBSIDY. The People Raise the Necessary Amount for the Proposed Railroad.

FORT BRAGG, CAL., April 25.—The last of a series of mass-meetings was held here last night for the purpose of raising the necessary subsidy to secure the proposed construction of the Overland Pacific Railroad to the Mount Vernon coal banks, situated on Eel River, 60 miles distant. It was a complete success in every way. The entire amount asked for was subscribed. There are many thousands of acres of splendid redwoods contiguous to this proposed line of road. A large area of farming and grazing lands will also be opened up which may be said to embrace almost the entire northern half of Mendocino County.

An Appeal at Santa Barbara. SANTA BARBARA, CAL., April 25.—An appeal has been taken to the Superior Court in the case of the People vs. August Tischbeins, convicted before Justice Crane of disturbance of the peace, and sentenced to ninety days' confinement in the County Jail. Tischbeins is the old man who, by making a violent and forcible entrance of old man Tennant's house, frightened the latter to death, and he was held on this light charge instead of manslaughter because the prosecution considered it impossible to decide whether Tennant's death was caused by Tischbeins' forcible entrance or after the arrest by the Constables.

Riverside's Orange Shipments. RIVERSIDE, CAL., April 25.—The shipment of oranges to date from this city amounts to 1175 cars, which is still somewhat short of half the crop. The daily shipments now average twenty-four cars, when they should number ten carloads more at least. The exchange is in receipt of a fair supply of orders, but the branch associations are indifferent to filling the orders at present prices. The supply of the market variety is growing short. Orders for the seedlings are increasing with the prospect for ample demand within a short time.

Suicide in Sacramento. SACRAMENTO, CAL., April 25.—Mrs. Thomas R. Barrett committed suicide this afternoon by hanging herself with a clothes-line from the rafters in the cellar of her residence, situated at 3005 J street, in this city. She is supposed to have been insane. The body was discovered by her husband, who is a boiler-maker by occupation and is employed by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company.

Fined at Sacramento. SACRAMENTO, CAL., April 25.—County Game Warden Helms on Wednesday arrested Manuel Felix, fisherman, for having a sturgeon in his possession during the close season. Felix pleaded ignorance of the law, but he was fined \$50 by Judge Henry, which he paid.

Sentenced at Los Angeles. LOS ANGELES, CAL., April 25.—Charles Hoyt, the young man who forged a check for \$500 on the Ontario Bank by signing the name of the manager of the Westminster Hotel of this city, to-day pleaded guilty and was given one year. Hoyt is from one of the best-known wealthy families of Maryland.

The Stockton Murder Trial. STOCKTON, CAL., April 25.—The Edith Elder case will not go to the jury until to-morrow. Arguments were made to-day and the court's instructions will be delivered in the morning. A verdict of acquittal is looked for on the first ballot.

BAKERSFIELD'S LORD.

Charges of Insanity Against Douglas Dropped.

NO EXAMINATION MADE.

The Nobleman Becomes Indignant and Tries to Assault an Editor.

THROWN OUT BY THE STAFF.

He Surrenders to a Justice and Pays the Fine With Cost for Battery.

BAKERSFIELD, CAL., April 25.—Lord Sholto Douglas came up this morning at 10 o'clock in the Superior Court on the charge of insanity. Few people knew the examination was to be held so early, hence not many were present. Attorneys and reporters made up the greater portion. Only five Englishmen were in the room, and one of these was Burmester, the complaining witness. While the crowd was waiting in the courtroom, one end of which has been torn away and boarded up with rough lumber, the sounds of the builders' hammers came in at the open window and through the gaping cracks between the boards.

The work of building the courthouse annex and repairing the old structure to conform with the new design leaves the building in an almost dismantled condition. So many workmen are employed that the din of the hammers was deafening.

When court convened the noisier work was stopped. Lord Douglas was brought into court by Deputy Sheriff D. M. Pyle. His "lordship" wore a light gray suit, with trousers turned up, toothpick shoes and a wide white hat with a hammered leather band. These, together with his negligee shirt, made up a typical English costume as worn by the numerous Britishers in the colony here. He took his seat still wearing his wide hat, which he did not remove at all while in court. He sat with his elbow on the arm of his chair and gently stroked his soft cheek, which is innocent of down. Once in a while he would pinch his face, this being his only evidence of nervousness.

Soon after Douglas was brought into court quite an array of important prisoners came in. One of these is known as the "German Count," his true name being F. von Gumpenberg, who is held to answer the charge of resisting an officer.

He claims to be a blue-blooded German. Next him sat J. H. Woodruff, who shot at Officer Benson in Kern City some time ago. Joe Giovanni, the Italian painter who killed Albert Tribolet on account of Lily John, a pretty French girl, was the third member of the young Lord's fellow-prisoners. They, with several important witnesses, sat together on a bench. The young Lord sat alone at the attorneys' desk, in company with Drs. Ferguson and Cook, the physicians called as an examining board.

Promptly at 10 o'clock Judge Conklin stepped upon the platform and took his seat. All was expectation. No sooner had he reached the great leather armchair than he said, "There being no complaint against this party, he will be discharged," and the famous insanity case was ended. No other word was spoken, and those present opened their mouths in wonder while his lordship meekly left the room to breathe the air of freedom. The wheels of justice began to grind out other grist as the sound of the nobleman's footsteps died away on the stairs.

Burmester had refused to swear to the second complaint necessary for a hearing on insanity, so there was no foundation for the action and the young prisoner's dismissal followed as a matter of course. He hurried to his hotel, then to the bank, where he drew some money, and began a series of hurried visits to different stores.

He stopped Constable Seroy and asked: "How much would it cost me to assault a man?" Seroy answered: "Now, look here, young man, you behave yourself like a gentleman. If you have a case against any one begin suit, but do no fighting."

The Lord hurried on, his thin light trousers flapping from the force of his energetic movements. Common mortals stood on the corner watching and wondering if he was preparing for the aforesaid assault, for a hurried departure to other parts or for the marriage so ruthlessly delayed, according to the vow he made to his lady love.

About 4 o'clock this afternoon the mystery was solved. His lordship was on his muscles. He entered the Democrat office and asked for the Chronicle reporter. Later he went to the Californian office and asked George F. Weeks, the editor, if the Chronicle correspondent was employed there. The reply was that was a professional secret. He left, but soon returned. He was seen to enter the office, and in a remarkably brief space of time he emerged like a shot. After him came Mr. Weeks and the office force, apparently bent on the destruction of the young Lord.

A few minutes later his lordship, somewhat ruffled in appearance, entered the office of Justice Fox and informed his Honor that he had assaulted the Chronicle correspondent—that big man with whiskers. "I hit him three times in the face, when four or five set on me from behind and put me out. I desire to plead guilty."

Constable Seroy swore to the complaint and Douglas was fined \$50, the exact costs. The Justice then read the law, which says he could fine him for battery any sum not exceeding \$1000, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both. Douglas said: "Ah, is that so? And I thought \$5 was the limit. I was informed that that was the case." The joke of the matter is that it was a Californian reporter who told him the fine would be \$5.

Mr. Weeks was seen in his office and asked to give his version of the matter. He said: "After his first visit, Douglas returned in a few minutes, deliberately walking behind the railing, came up to me, and said, 'Are you Mr. Weeks?' I answered, 'I am.' 'Are you also the Chronicle reporter?' I said 'Yes.' 'You have been publishing lies about me, lies.' And then he struck at me. We threw him over the balustrade and hustled him out of the house. He did not hit me at all."

"A man standing outside, said five or six men ran out after him."

"Yes; that's right. The whole office turned out to see the fun. As he left, he turned round and said: 'Never mind, I'll be down with my crowd in a little while and square things.' I told him we would fire upon the first one of his crowd that enters the house. This is America, and we know our rights. So we are waiting patiently for the crowd."

Correspondents of other papers are at present fighting shy of the English nobility.

HIS FATHER'S VIEW. No Objection to the Son Getting Married if He Desires.

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 25.—A special cable to the World from London says the World correspondent saw the Marquis of Queensberry to-day with reference to the arrest of his son in California.

The Marquis has been greatly depressed by the reports of the other affair printed in London, but seemed overwrought in consequence of this latest shock. He said: "I knew nothing of this affair until I heard of it yesterday from America. It came with a painful shock to me."

"Did you know," the World correspondent asked, "that your son, Lord Sholto, contemplated matrimony?"

"No, certainly not," Lord Queensberry answered. "I knew nothing of the affair. The cablegram was absolute news to me."

"Then you had nothing to do with having him arrested under the insanity plea?"

"Nothing whatever," the Marquis replied. "I never heard any one suggest that he is insane. Apparently, the people who got him arrested don't believe it."

"May I ask," the World correspondent ventured, "whether you disapprove of the marriage your son seems to intend to contract?"

"I do not disapprove of it on principle," Lord Queensberry said, "if that is what you mean. I am ignorant of the circumstances of the case, but I may tell you I believe in permitting a man to marry the woman of his choice regardless of any other consideration. I think it a point upon which perfect freedom should exist. There are many views on the general question. As to the particular circumstances of the present case, I know nothing."

The correspondent hears from other sources that Lord Douglas, like his two brothers, Lord Douglas of Helwick and Viscount Drumlanrig, has been under the control of his mother, who provided him with money to buy the fruit ranch in California.

SHOT DOWN NEAR DELMAR. A Tramp Assaults a Woman and Is Killed While Resisting an Officer.

He Was Armed With a Knife and a Shotgun and Tried to Use His Weapons.

SAN DIEGO, CAL., April 25.—At 1 o'clock this afternoon Mrs. Hugh A. Fraser, an elderly woman, who lives with her husband on the Loop ranch, one mile this side of Delmar, went to that town in a state of excitement and told a story of a terrible struggle for life with a man named James Smith, a tramp, who a month ago was given work by Mr. Fraser.

Smith made an assault on her and she fought desperately in her efforts to repulse him. By strategy she escaped and hastened with all possible speed toward Delmar.

Her story had scarcely been told before Constable John Blundworth and Louis Lamar went on their way to the ranch for the purpose of taking Smith into custody. Upon arriving at the place they found that Smith had apparently left, taking a shotgun with him. After a search of the house Constable Blundworth went to the barn and looked through it. He came upon Smith sitting on a box in a stall, a big dirk in his hand and the shotgun and a lot of loaded shells beside him.

"When I saw Smith in the stall," said Blundworth, "I called him by name and said I had a warrant for him. His reply was an oath. As he jumped toward me I struck him with my six-shooter. He kept coming toward me with the knife raised, and I fired, though it did not appear to hit him. He still seemed determined to attack me, when I fired again, and he fell dead. He had not fired the last shot when I did he would have cut me open."

Smith greatly resembled Durrant, the alleged murderer of the two young women in San Francisco, to whom, it is asserted, he is slightly related. During the past few days he read everything he could lay his hands on concerning his relative in San Francisco, and seemed greatly wrought up over the tragedy. Constable Blundworth has not been arrested, but will come down from Delmar voluntarily and place himself in the custody of the Sheriff.

FUNERAL AT SANTA CRUZ. The Grand Army Pays Its Last Tribute to T. P. Robb.

THEY SAW STOCKTON.

Many Ladies Turn Out to Welcome Southern Visitors.

DRIVEN ABOUT THE CITY.

Mayor McCall Bids the Excursionists Enjoy Their Hospitality.

BANQUET IN THE PAVILION.

All Unite in the Expression of Desire for a Solid and Progressive California.

STOCKTON, CAL., April 25.—All morning the ladies of Stockton have been busy covering every available spot in the big Agricultural Pavilion with flowers in preparation for the coming of the visitors who were expected from the south with the Half-million Club excursion. Arrangements were made to meet the visitors at the train, and about twenty surreys and wagonettes were at the station on the arrival of the visitors at 2 o'clock and a delegation of fully fifty of the leading men and women of the city.

The excursionists were driven to the rooms of the Stockton Commercial Association, where they met another delegation who were waiting to take them about the city. After a brief address of welcome by Mayor McCall the visitors were again taken to the vehicles provided by the committee and driven to points of interest about Stockton.

The pottery works were visited, and the members of the excursion party expressed much astonishment at the variety of wares turned out by the Stockton manufactory. The woolen-mills, the great flouring-mills and other similar institutions were inspected and then the natural gas wells were visited. This evening the guests assembled in the big pavilion where they were banqueted by the ladies of the city. Many prominent Stocktonians were present and ten large tables were filled. Besides those who sat at the banquet tables hundreds of spectators lined the long galleries about the hall to watch the proceedings and listen to the speechmaking.

P. A. Buell, president of the Stockton Commercial Association, acted as toast-master, and welcomed the visitors in a neat address. He was followed by W. M. Bunker of the Half-million Club, who referred to Stockton as the Chicago of the coast, and paid a glowing tribute to the spirit of enterprise she has lately manifested.

W. C. Patterson, president of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, was the next speaker. He told of the methods adopted by the people of Southern California to build up that section. He, like all the other speakers of the party, declared in favor of a united California, and wanted no State division.

Professor Keys of the Pasadena Board of Trade, made an eloquent speech, in which he declared that all sections should unite in an unselfish endeavor to bring about the peopling of the whole State with plenty of enterprising men.

M. J. Daniels, president of the Orange-growers' Bank of Riverside, declared that nothing could be done in this regard without more railroads, and urged the people of Stockton to stick to their work of aiding the Valley road in carrying out its proposed designs.

The members of the party all declared that the reception accorded them by the people of Stockton was the most cordial they had met with since leaving their homes.

"Our idea," said one of the promoters of the Half-million Club, "was not so much to bring a number of people, but to bring along the representative men of Southern California who could tell the people of the valley and of San Francisco how to build up their localities. We have secured representative men from all the leading cities and towns of the south and have them with us."

The visitors left at midnight for Sacramento.

LOS GATOS GETTING READY. The Board of Trade Will Show the Visitors the Valley Orchards.

SAN JOSE, CAL., April 25.—The Los Gatos Board of Trade has made extensive preparations for the reception and entertainment of the Half-million Club excursion on the 29th inst.

After being shown around that city and entertained with lunch the visitors will be taken in carriages for a drive through the orchards that were turned over to the San Jose Board of Trade.

LOS ANGELES CONTENT SUIT. Facts Developed Show Frederick Kind Had Two Wives.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., April 25.—The contest over the estate of Frederick N. Kind, who died some time ago in this city, developed the fact to-day that he left two widows—one in this city and one in St. Louis—neither of whom knew the other existed. Both the widows, one son and six lawyers are now after the estate.

Sedro (Wash.) Fire. TACOMA, WASH., April 25.—A Ledger special from Sedro, Skagit County, Wash., says that the Sedro Hotel and Pioneer block were burned to the ground to-day. In these buildings were located Bingham & Holbrook's Bank, A. E. Holland's drug-store, the Sedro Land Company's office, the Skagit County Times and Town Council-room. Part of the hotel furniture and baggage of the guests were saved. The loss is about \$18,000, partly covered by insurance.

Sentenced in Portland. PORTLAND, OR., April 25.—Perry Gibson, formerly of Seattle, who pleaded guilty to smuggling sixty-five 5-tael cans of opium, was sentenced by Judge Bellinger to-day to ninety days in the county jail and to pay a fine of \$500.

Died Near Wheatland. WHEATLAND, CAL., April 25.—Amasa W. Oakley, a pioneer resident of Yuba

HEALDSBURG'S FETE.

Residents Are Getting Ready for the May Festival.

FORMALLY OPENS MAY 16.

For Three Full Days the Floral Queen Will Reign at the Carnival.

PRIZES FOR DECORATIONS.

Miss Annie Amesbury Leads the Race for the Post of Honor Against Eleven.

HEALDSBURG, CAL., April 25.—A meeting of the Healdsburg Floral Association was held in the rooms of the Christian church this evening, and was largely attended by representatives of the different churches of this city and the residents comprising the Healdsburg Floral Association.

Everything pertaining to the coming festival and flower show is progressing finely. The fete will be formally opened Thursday morning, May 16, when the queen of the carnival will be crowned, and from then until Saturday night the chosen one of Healdsburg's belles will reign supreme over the festivities. Thursday night a floral cantata will be rendered by local talent under the management of Mrs. Anita de Fitch Grant. Friday will be the red letter day of the festival. In the morning a procession will traverse the city, and it is definitely known that all Northern Sonoma will unite in making a very creditable display.

The business streets are to be elaborately decorated and prizes given for the most artistically decorated business houses, floats and displays. In the evening a baby show will cause the judges much study, for it is expected that 200 babies under two years of age will be entered in competition for handsome prizes offered.

The day's pleasures will conclude with a concert in the evening in which the Midwinter Fair Quintet of San Francisco, the Soteyovne band and the best local talent will participate. On Saturday the festival will be brought to a close, but the programme for that day has not as yet been arranged.

Already a merry war is waging between twelve of Russian River Valley's fair daughters. To-night Miss Annie Amesbury leads. The other contestants are the Misses Zoe Bates, Ethel Amesbury, Mary Livernash, Carrie Belle Moulton, Linnie Denio, Emma Widlund, Lena Zane, May Raymond, Veva Haigh, Maude Sarginson and Florence Denio.

Wanted in Placer County. NAPA, CAL., April 25.—George W. Fraser was arrested here a few days ago because of suspicious actions. A description was sent out to various points. Word has now been received from Placer County stating that the man is wanted there for horse-stealing. He brought with him a bundle of bloody clothing, which he threw away soon after his arrival here.

Fight at Poso. BAKERSFIELD, CAL., April 25.—Two section crews working on the Southern Pacific had a pitched battle at Poso yesterday while unloading freight. The crews consisted respectively of Japanese and Chinese. It was a repetition of the late war. The Chinese were routed, and two shipped to the County Hospital for repairs.

Killed Near Carbonado, Wash. TACOMA, WASH., April 25.—William Morgan, a miner at the Carbonado mines, was struck by a Northern Pacific logging train and killed, between Carbonado and Wilkeson, early last evening. The whistle was blown, but Morgan paid no attention to it. Before the train could stop he was struck. He was a middle-aged single man.

Sold at Tacoma. TACOMA, WASH., April 25.—The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey steamer Hassler was sold here to-day at auction. She was bought by Captain John Irving of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company for \$3200.

[For additional Pacific Coast news see Second Page]

Scrofula in the Neck

Makes the lives of thousands miserable. How successful is Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, is shown by the following:

"My little Robert had scrofula in his neck and head, and a bunch on his neck. The doctor's treatment did not do any good, and our druggist, Mr. Charles Hall, told us to give him Hood's Sarsaparilla. We did so and the first bottle helped him. The bunch broke open and after discharging it gradually commenced to heal. The next year it appeared again and we gave him another bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and that cured the trouble. He was then nearly two years old. Now he is eight years of age. We are never without Hood's Sarsaparilla in the house. We think there is no medicine like it."

Mrs. JOHN LUTZ, Gravelly, Illinois.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Vitalizes The Blood

Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Hence it gives perfect health, steady nerves and a good appetite.

Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild, effective. All druggists. 25c

JOHNSON'S DEATH BLOW.

The Olympia's Recoil Machinery Said to Have Caused It.

SAN DIEGO, CAL., April 25.—The death of Coxswain John Johnson of the cruiser Olympia on Wednesday morning was not caused by the blowing out of the breech plug of the 5-inch rifle, as at first reported, but by the recoil of the rifle itself. The accident was said by Johnson's comrades to be wholly inexcusable and they laid the fault on the ordnance inspector at Mare Island, who was supposed to have gone over the guns and attended to them.

The big guns are so mounted that the recoil is taken up by mechanism similar to a cylinder and piston-rod, the material inside the cylinder being glycerine, which, as the gun recoils, is forced past the piston into the other chamber of the cylinder, thus taking up the force of the recoil by slow action.

After the accident on the Olympia the gun was examined and was found instead of several gallons of glycerine in the cylinder, as there should have been, there was hardly a drop and it was then seen that the whole force of the big gun struck the unfortunate coxswain in the face, smashing it out of semblance of human features and killing him instantly.

The gun recoiled clear back to the bulkheads and tore up the deck considerably. It is probable that the matter will be investigated when the vessel returns north. She sails to-morrow afternoon.

OCCURRENCES IN SAN JOSE.

Alice Blair, the Woman Who Was Murdered, Had Considerable Property.

Application Has Been Made for the Appointment of J. K. Secord as Administrator.

SAN JOSE, CAL., April 25.—Coroner Secord discovered to-day that Alice Blair, the woman who was murdered Monday night by Alvir Anderson, had \$1500 on deposit in the Bank of San Jose and \$75 in the Union Savings Bank. The Coroner had her trunks opened and about \$400 worth of jewelry and several hundred dollars' worth of personal effects were discovered. The woman is known to have purchased some valuable diamonds a week or so ago, but they have not been found.

This afternoon W. A. Bowden filed a petition in the Superior Court asking that J. K. Secord be appointed administrator of the dead woman's estate. The only known relatives of the deceased are James Hennessy, a brother, and Annie Lampron, a sister, both of whom reside in Cambridgeport, Mass. Her remains will be shipped East to-morrow.

Companies Incorporated. SAN JOSE, CAL., April 25.—Articles of incorporation have been filed by the San Jose Vacuum Jar and Fruit Package Company, with a capital stock of \$300,000, of which \$84,125 has been paid in. The stock is divided into 4000 shares of the par value of \$75. The purpose of the corporation is to deal in domestic and foreign patent and patent rights for packing fruits, vegetables, meats, etc., and to manufacture jars, cans, boxes, etc., for packing the same, buying and selling real estate, and everything necessary to conduct the business pertaining thereto.

The following directors are named: H. W. Wright, K. H. Plate, Thomas Topp, W. H. Wright and Max Whittlesey, all of San Jose.

Articles were also filed in the clerk's office to-day incorporating the City Store. The capital stock is placed at \$25,000, divided into 1000 shares. R. G. Tognazzi, Charles J. Kennedy and J. H. Braden of San Jose, T. K. Black of Los Gatos and G. C. Stiffler of Coyote are named as directors.

SUIT ON A NOTE. Ralph Lowe Wants to Recover Money Loaned Charles Sainsevain.

SAN JOSE, CAL., April 25.—Suit has been commenced by Ralph Lowe against Charles M. and Lydia Sainsevain et al. to recover on a promissory note for \$6000, with interest at 8 1/2 per cent per annum since March 25, 1893. It is alleged that no part of the note or interest has been paid except \$110 interest paid September 25, 1894. The note is secured by a mortgage on 311 acres of land in the Higuera Rancho and plaintiff prays that the land be sold so that the note and interest may be paid in full, together with costs of suit and \$350 counsel fees.

Injured Near Redwood City. REDWOOD CITY, CAL., April 25.—This afternoon Louis Lapreye of Woodside had a leg broken and received severe internal injuries. He had left his four-horse team standing in the street in front of Ben Rankin's lumber-yard and was in the office talking to Mr. Rankin when the horses became frightened and started to run away. Lapreye ran out and caught hold of the lines to stop them when the horses turned toward him and knocked him down and the wagon ran over him.

The man was brought into town and received prompt treatment, but his condition is considered critical.

W. C. T. U. Anniversary. SAN JOSE, CAL., April 25.—The San Jose Woman's Temperance Christian Union yesterday celebrated the fifteenth anniversary in the parlors of the First Presbyterian Church. The rooms were beautifully decorated and an interesting programme was rendered. The union was organized April 23, 1880, with a membership of thirty-one. Papers were read by each of the presidents of the union, and reports presented covering the work for the last fifteen years.

They Pay the Insurance. SAN JOSE, CAL., April 25.—The suit of Lizzie N. May against the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company for \$1000 due on a policy issued to her husband, killed while employed as a motorman, was dismissed to-day, the company agreeing to pay the claim.

Verdict of Suicide. SAN JOSE, CAL., April 25.—Coroner Secord held an inquest on the remains of John Ingusteto, who died yesterday from the effect of a dose of morphine taken with suicidal intent Tuesday night. A verdict was rendered.

THEY SAW STOCKTON.

Many Ladies Turn Out to Welcome Southern Visitors.

DRIVEN ABOUT THE CITY.

Mayor McCall Bids the Excursionists Enjoy Their Hospitality.

BANQUET IN THE PAVILION.

All Unite in the Expression of Desire for a Solid and Progressive California.

STOCKTON, CAL., April 25.—All morning the ladies of Stockton have been busy covering every available spot in the big Agricultural Pavilion with flowers in preparation for the coming of the visitors who were expected from the south with the Half-million Club excursion. Arrangements were made to meet the visitors at the train, and about twenty surreys and wagonettes were at the station on the arrival of the visitors at 2 o'clock and a delegation of fully fifty of the leading men and women of the city.

The excursionists were driven to the rooms of the Stockton Commercial Association, where they met another delegation who were waiting to take them about the city. After a brief address of welcome by Mayor McCall the visitors were again taken to the vehicles provided by the committee and driven to points of interest about Stockton.

The pottery works were visited, and the members of the excursion party expressed much astonishment at the variety of wares turned out by the Stockton manufactory. The woolen-mills, the great flouring-mills and other similar institutions were inspected and then the natural gas wells were visited. This evening the guests assembled in the big pavilion where they were banqueted by the ladies of the city. Many prominent Stocktonians were present and ten large tables were filled. Besides those who sat at the banquet tables hundreds of spectators lined the long galleries about the hall to watch the proceedings and listen to the speechmaking.

P. A. Buell, president of the Stockton Commercial Association, acted as toast-master, and welcomed the visitors in a neat address. He was followed by W. M. Bunker of the Half-million Club, who referred to Stockton as the Chicago of the coast, and paid a glowing tribute to the spirit of enterprise she has lately manifested.

W. C. Patterson, president of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, was the next speaker. He told of the

VETERANS IN FOLSOM.

Old Soldiers Cheered on Their Way Up the Valley.

THEY VISIT THE PRISON.

Shown All the Sights at the State Institution and Surroundings.

ENTERTAINED BY THE CITY.

A Heartly Welcome Extended by the People With Flowers and Good Fellowship.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., April 25.—Over 1300 people, including the veterans of G. A. R. and its adjuncts, left Sacramento this morning to visit the Folsom State Prison. As the long train of twenty-one passenger coaches moved slowly along the river front and through the city's outskirts, the occupants were greeted by a genuine ovation by all the residents along the track. Flags, hats, handkerchiefs and aprons were waved from the windows of every rose-embowered cottage in joyous welcome to the city's guests.

Rapidly the long train gained momentum, and was soon swinging along at a thirty-mile gait through the beautiful environs of the Sacramento Valley with its long rows of young grape vines just bursting into foliage, orchards in full leaf and literally covered with fruit, fields of bearded barley that dipped and swayed in the soft spring air, and in vivid contrast the poppy's yellow gleamed like the precious dust that in the days of '49 called the pioneer to endure the dangers of the long trip across the plains or brave the fevers of the isthmus; prosperous farm residences, with huge unpainted hopdriers looming up in the background, and the American River, with its border of delicate green tracery.

Reaching Mills Station the train was delayed nearly an hour on account of having to pass a local freight train that generally wanders along with but little regard to time-table rules or regulations and has gained for this branch line among railroad hands the title of "The Cow Path." It was fully 11 o'clock when the twenty-two miles had been covered and the train arrived at Folsom. Here the members of the G. A. R. were compelled to change cars to reach the prison grounds, as the curves are so abrupt on the piece of track owned by the State that it is not considered safe for the long passenger-coaches to traverse it.

The excursionists were courteously received by Captain Murphy of the prison force and were directed to the various points of interest. The huge granite dam and power-house and the quarries, where the transgressors of the laws of the State are compelled to earn their daily rations of beans by unremitted toil, everything of interest that they were allowed to inspect could be seen in twenty minutes' time, and then small parties of picknickers, who had brought huge hamper of lunch, perched on the granite fragments and enjoyed themselves to the full extent of their bent.

Large numbers walked to Folsom, where they were accorded every courtesy and a warm welcome from the residents of that bustling little community. The hotels had made ample preparations, and for the first time in years. No one was turned away without having the wants of the inner man fully provided. The citizens plucked huge masses of vari-colored flowers from their gardens and distributed them to all comers, and acted as guides and historians among the active and the deserted mining grounds.

Promptly at 4 o'clock the shrill whistle of the locomotives recalled the straggling members of the excursion, and the return trip was made without accident.

SAN ANSELMO GRADUATES.

Theological Students Presented With Their Diplomas and Good Advice.

Four Professors Installed in the Offices to Which They Had Been Elected.

SAN ANSELMO, CAL., April 25.—The commencement exercises and installation of professors of the San Francisco Theological Seminary were held here to-day. Rev. Mr. Robinson of Centerville opened with prayer. Rev. J. A. Mitchell read extracts from the Scriptures and was followed by Rev. H. N. Bevier in prayer.

Rev. J. N. McLean of Vacaville delivered the annual address to the alumni. He took the subject, "The Minister's Message to His Age," and said in part:

Every minister is a moral reformer. Retormation is his business; reformation is his message. Social reform, of which we just now hear so much, is impossible so long as sin is in the world. The greatest power in social reform—the church—was born when 3000 men obeyed the apostle's message to repent. History proves that there can be no true reformation so long as sin dominates this world. Much of our preaching is misdirected. We preach "The Love of God, or His Gracious Gift," but neglect to preach of the judgment to come. If there were an earnest preaching of repentance there would be a great revival of religion. This is what is needed: this is the hope of the church for the future.

The following professors were then installed: Rev. Robert Mackenzie, D.D. (Montgomery), professor of apologetics and missions.

Rev. Thomas F. Day, A.M. (Gray), professor of Hebrew.

Rev. Henry C. Minton, D.D. (Stuart), professor of systematic theology.

Rev. Warren H. Ladd, D.D. (Ladd), professor of practical theology.

Rev. Dr. Dinsmore gave the charge to the professors-elect. He called attention to the power and influence of theological seminary professors. They are to prepare men for large influence in the future. Yet the professor should watch over and care for the students' spiritual experience. The Presbyterian faith believes in education. It exalts learning, but it believes more in the power of the Holy Ghost.

Rev. Dr. Mackenzie, chairman of the faculty, presided over the exercises of the afternoon. A semi-chorus of students under the direction of Professor Charles J. Buck rendered Handel's "The Lord is a Man of War." Three of the graduating students

addressed the audience upon subjects allied to their studies for the past three years.

Mr. E. B. Hays spoke of "Qualifications for a Ministerial Success." Mr. F. J. Akers spoke on "Paul, the Model Missionary," and Mr. Phelps spoke upon "Christian Enthusiasm." After another hymn Dr. Hemphill of Calvary Church, San Francisco, delivered the commencement address.

REUNION OF MINISTERS.

Local Presbyterian Clergymen Banqueted Last Evening.

The annual reunion of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary was held at the Occidental Hotel last evening. About twenty members of the local clergy and their friends were present.

Rev. F. H. Robinson presided at the banquet, and the following were the speakers of the evening: Representing the alumni, Revs. F. A. Doane and Donald M. Ross. The class of '94 was represented by Rev. Mr. Inazawa. Rev. Flavius Akers spoke in behalf of the class of '95, the graduation of which took place at San Anselmo yesterday.

Rev. Drs. Mackenzie and Noble delivered speeches as representatives of the faculty, while Rev. H. H. Rice of Oakland and David Jacks took the floor for the board of directors. It was a late hour before the reunion was brought to a close.

RECOVERED AT SEATTLE.

Mrs. Eckelberg Seizes Her Little Girl After Two Years.

SEATTLE, WASH., April 25.—The arrest of Mrs. Jennie Sizer and Charles Wellington "Puyallup" a month ago for stealing a horse from M. M. Tetter of this city has resulted in restoring the pretty blue-eyed girl who accompanied them to her mother, who had been vainly trying to recover her for two years. The child's name is Annie Florence Dawson, and her mother is Mary E. Eckelberg, who got a divorce from her husband, James Henderson Dawson, at Tacoma, two years ago, and resumed her maiden name.

Mrs. Eckelberg says that after the divorce she fell ill, and went to the Fannie Paddock Hospital at Tacoma. Annie was put in the care of Mrs. Jennie Sizer. After her recovery she went to Mrs. Sizer's for the child, but was not allowed to see her, and has since been trying to find her. She next heard that Mrs. Sizer had deserted her husband, and moved to Puyallup, taking the child with her. Mrs. Eckelberg went to this city, and appealed to the police to send her to the hospital. Police Captain Hogle took her to his home and learned her story.

After remaining with the Hogle family three months, she went to work, and once saw Mrs. Sizer here, but could not overtake her. To-day Captain Hogle, thinking the child found with the woman and Wellington was hers, sent for her. A mutual recognition and happy reunion followed.

LIKE A FLAT FLOUNDER.

Judge Horton of Kansas Pays His Respects to Cleveland.

"A Hollow Body Inflated by Rubbing Against Gold Bondholders."

TOPEKA, KANS., April 25.—At the opening meeting of the Republican State League to-day Judge Horton, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, made his first political convention talk in many years. He said that in a few days he would become a private citizen. He severely scored President Cleveland, whom he called the financial blight on the nation. He compared him to the flat flounder, which he described as a worthless fish, living in muddy waters which sometimes rubbed up against some hard substance and immediately inflated itself to large proportions. He was a hollow body enlarged by contact with gold bondholders. Judge Horton declared for the importance of a recognition of silver.

Senator Baker in a lengthy speech opposed Cleveland's foreign and domestic policies.

At the afternoon session Senator Scott received a good majority, and his election for president was made unanimous.

The committee on resolutions then reported, and their report was adopted, with but a handful of dissenting votes. On the financial question it says:

"Such a resumption of Republicans in power will bring back a monetary policy and a coinage system which will immediately add to our currency the product of our American mines and the restoration of silver to its old place as one of the money metals, thus placing the finances of our country upon a basis which will bring confidence and prosperity to all our people."

CARSON'S MINT INQUIRY.

The Commissioner Refuses to Open the Door to Enjoins Secrecy.

CARSON, NEV., April 25.—Notwithstanding the fact that investigation is conducted with closed doors the Appeal continues to publish full reports. A long wrangle was indulged in over the matter to-day between the lawyers and the United States attorney. Jones asked that the doors be thrown open to the public, as the full publication of the proceedings in the Appeal nullified the order of the court. The Commissioner refused to open the doors and enjoined all persons to secrecy. Court officials also made an investigation of the building to find where the reporters were hearing the evidence.

Harris, the melter and refiner, testified that Jones (the accused) had failed to keep proper records of the combination of the melts, thereby preventing the tracing of the shortage. The records are in Jones' handwriting. On cross-examination he said the duplicate key to the refinery was found by O'Connor in March in the walls behind the books and was thrown on Jones' desk. No one knows how long it had been in the vault.

Deposits of similar fineness of a spurious melt had been received from the Savage mine in December, 1894, and several similar deposits as early as 1892 and 1893. Bogus shoe bars were placed in the hands of Lawrence Elrod of the mint and Frank Fielding of the Con. Virginia mine after the Government had chipped off samples from each bar and sent it to Virginia City. Harris will testify on redirect examination in the morning and Detective Grant of Chicago, the man who worked up the case, is expected to go on the stand.

Arrived at Port Townsend.

PORT TOWNSEND, WASH., April 25.—The fishing schooner Francis of Astoria, which was supposed to have been lost at sea, arrived this morning, and reports that a southerly storm carried the vessel several hundred miles out of her course. More mystery than ever now attaches to an unknown derelict seen west of Cape Flattery ten days ago.

ITS TACTICS EXPOSED.

Ruinous Rates of the Southern Pacific in Colorado.

CINCH ON SHORT HAULS.

Justice of the Demands for Reductions Is Generally Conceded.

INTERSTATE LAWS VIOLATED.

Some Interesting Testimony Given Before the Investigating Commission in Denver.

DENVER, Colo., April 25.—The evidence given before the Interstate Commerce Commission in this city has been so convincing that railroad attorneys and officials have conceded the justice of the demand of Denver jobbers and manufacturers for a reduction of rates. But they contend that if lower through rates be granted the rates to intermediate points shall not be lowered correspondingly. Colorado complainants do not object to this exception, since all they demand is to be put on an equal footing with Chicago and other Eastern points in reach of markets west, north and south.

The commission began hearing evidence to-day on the complaint of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. The chief point made by this concern is that the steel and iron plants of Birmingham, Ala., can ship their products to the Pacific Coast more cheaply than the same class of freight can be shipped from Pueblo, Colo.

Judge D. C. Beaman, in opening the case for the iron company, said that really the only point at issue was whether the Al-mighty had not made a mistake in putting large deposits of iron and coal in Colorado instead of along the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad. He read the complaint, which set forth in detail that the Southern Pacific as well as other roads published a rate on steel rails and other articles of iron and steel of \$1.60 per 100 pounds from Pueblo to San Francisco, while at the same time they publish a tariff on these same articles from Chicago, Mississippi River points and Missouri River points of respectively 60, 58 and 54 cents per 100 pounds; also that the rate from certain Atlantic seaboard points and New Orleans is as low and sometimes lower than from Chicago. It is asserted, therefore, that the rates published from Pueblo to San Francisco are unreasonable and absolutely prohibit any iron or steel business in that market. English steel rails are delivered alongside the docks at San Francisco, the price of the rails, freight, insurance and duty all included, less than \$1.60 per 100 pounds, which is the published rate for transportation only from Pueblo. This is claimed to be an unjust discrimination against Pueblo and undue preference and advantage to localities farther east, and therefore in violation of the third section of the interstate commerce law.

It is further alleged that in charging higher rates from Pueblo than are charged from seaboard points, Chicago, Mississippi River points and Missouri River points, San Francisco the fourth section of the interstate commerce law is completely ignored and therefore violated.

The company further says that the general business of the company in supplying fuel to Colorado industries is to a large extent affected by a wholesale discrimination whereby such industries are deprived of a chance to sell their goods in the San Francisco market, and that the rates and charges made by the railway companies on all other goods and wares other than those above specified carried from Pueblo, Denver and common points in Colorado to Sacramento, San Francisco and common points in California are unreasonable and unjust.

Paul Morton, second vice-president of the Colorado company, gave a detailed account of the manner in which its products are kept out of the California market.

UNION WEAVERS QUIT WORK.

Big Strike Commenced in Rhode Island Textile Mills.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 25.—The textile situation in Olneyville reached a crisis this afternoon when 300 weavers employed by the Providence and National Western Mills struck and more than 2000 other operatives were obliged to cease work and both mills at once shut down. The principal owner of these two mills, which comprise the biggest plant in Olneyville, is Charles Fletcher, a leading member of the Rhode Island Manufacturers' Club, which organization recently agreed to close their mills at the first sign of a strike in any of them. About 9000 operatives will be affected by such a step.

The cause of the strike this afternoon is the introduction of non-union men in both mills with the request that the union weavers teach them to weave. The union considered the matter and made a demand for \$15 a week for each weaver instructing a novice. The management was also requested to make a contribution of \$15 to the textile union for each green hand introduced into the mill, and the management this evening informed the union that these conditions could not be granted and at 3:30 o'clock every union weaver in both mills stopped work.

MANY BUILDINGS BURNED.

Fire Causes Great Damage at Charlotte, North Carolina.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 25.—This afternoon fire was discovered in the store occupied by the wholesale firm of Brown, Weddington & Co. In an hour's time the great warehouse was a mass of ruins. The stores of Harrison Watts, W. B. Burwell and H. G. Springs on the north were burned; the stores of J. W. Brown, J. T. Scarborough, J. T. Overcash, Southern Chemical Company, H. J. Linkfield, R. Duncan, W. H. Hoover, and the offices of J. H. Sloan & Co. were crushed by the falling walls. The loss is not less than \$125,000, partly covered by insurance.

MURDERED THE DOCTOR.

A Texas Stockman Kills a Physician, Shoots His Wife, Then Himself.

HOUSTON, TEXAS, April 25.—To-night Dr. J. K. Simmons, the family physician, was called to see a sick child at the residence of Mrs. Robert Owen. He had written the prescription and was giving directions as to the medicine when Owen entered and, without saying a word, put a pistol to Simmons' breast and pulled the trigger.

Dr. Simmons staggered back and pulled his pistol, but fell dead before he could use

it. Owen then shot his wife and left the house. Going to his hotel, he blew out his own brains. Owen was a stockman and had been married about eighteen months. In January he came here from New Orleans and a week ago he and his wife separated. Mrs. Owen will recover.

SAYS HE WAS SWINDLED.

Hiram Russell Wants a Receiver Appointed for a Mining Concern.

CHICAGO, ILL., April 25.—Hiram J. Russell has asked the Circuit Court to appoint a receiver for the Texas Creek Gold Mining Company. The defendants to the bill filed by Russell are John M. Campbell of Virginia City, Nev., and Samuel G. Farmer Jr., John M. Kloeber and Thomas Marsh of Chicago. Russell claims to have been swindled out of \$23,000 worth of placer mining lands in Gunnison County, Colo.

In December, 1894, he says, he gave \$23,000 to Campbell, conditioned on his conveying to him the land in question on the payment in cash down of \$10,000; \$8000 on or before April 1, 1895, and \$5000 on or before May 1, 1895. The agreement also provided for the organization of the defendant company, and in case the \$8000 was not paid Campbell was to deliver to the American and Trust Savings Bank stock for the balance on a basis of \$18,000 for five-sixths of the whole amount of stock. The company was then formed and Campbell conveyed the property to it in return for 99.98 shares of stock. Campbell, it is charged, has kept both the property and stock and has entered into a conspiracy to defraud the complainant. For this reason it is desired to wind up the concern.

FOREST FIRES ARE RAGING.

Great Destruction Being Caused in Wisconsin and New Jersey.

Unless Rain Soon Falls Great Will Be the Devastation of the Flames.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., April 25.—Word was received here that forest fires are again raging in the vicinity of Phillips. The woods near Prentice are ablaze, and the inhabitants are rushing to this city for safety.

There were several farmhouses burned yesterday, and there seems no probability that the fire will abate. The woods are very dry and are fit objects for the fire to prey upon. Unless rain comes soon the fires will certainly create wide desolation. The people of Prentice have made an organized effort to keep the flames from entering the city. All the fire appliances there have been gotten ready for immediate action, and, warned by the disaster to Phillips last summer, the most heroic efforts will be made to keep the town from burning up. The nearest approach of the fire is to within a mile of the city. If a wind springs up the flames may be carried into the town.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 25.—The forest fire which originated from the burning of tallow in a hotel in the cedars, about a mile from this place, continued to burn fiercely this afternoon. It is estimated that \$75,000 worth of property has already been destroyed. About 2000 acres of standing timber has been burned over.

VINELAND, N. J., April 25.—The forest fires are getting dangerously close to Vineland. The heat can be plainly felt here.

RISPA A DEFAULTER.

It is Alleged That He Owe the San Company Twenty Thousand Dollars.

CHICAGO, ILL., April 25.—Declarations were filed in the United States Circuit Court to-day in two suits begun last fall which charge Richard S. Rispa, formerly the Chicago manager of the Sun Insurance Company of San Francisco, with being a defaulter to the amount of \$20,000. The suits were brought against the bondsmen, and at the time they were filed the alleged defalcation was not made public. In the formal declaration the plaintiff sets forth that Rispa was appointed its agent in March, 1893, and on February 20, 1894, he was dismissed from its service. The company investigated his accounts, finding that he had failed to make a proper return of his collections and business and was short in his accounts to the amount of \$20,000. The matter has been hanging fire for a year or more, and there never has been any talk of criminal prosecution of Rispa, who has always claimed his affairs were all straight.

Favored by the Majority.

SEDALIA, Mo., April 25.—The Evening Democrat of this city has interviewed the members of the Missouri Legislature on the silver question, and to-day publishes the answer to the question: "Are you in favor of the free coinage of silver by the United States at the present rate?" Five Republicans and seven Democrats answered in the affirmative and four Republicans answered in the negative. In the House seventeen Republicans and twenty-four Democrats replied in the affirmative, and fourteen Republicans, two Democrats and two Populists in the negative.

Noted Convicts From the West.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 25.—Bill Cook, the famous outlaw, arrived in this city this afternoon, with twelve other famous convicts sent here from the West. The prisoners were taken to the penitentiary in the prison van and one of the old Delavan House stages. They attracted a great deal of attention as they rode through the streets to the prison, which is situated in the city's western section. They still wore their wild and woolly Western costumes. The men were chained together and guarded by armed men.

Cattle From Nevada.

DENVER, Colo., April 25.—Traffic Manager Folsom of the California, Oregon and Nevada Railway Company arrived in Denver last night with his third shipment of cattle from the ranges of Nevada. The shipment consisted of twelve carloads, which have been brought through on fast time.

Raiding the Poolrooms.

DENVER, Colo., April 25.—The pool-room proprietors were arrested again this afternoon and were released under bonds. Chief of Police Goulding says he will raid these places daily until they are closed or a decision in their favor is given by the courts.

Death of George E. R. Price.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., April 25.—Hon. George E. R. Price, once prominent in Virginia politics, died at the insane asylum at Webster, aged 80 years. He was President of the Virginia Senate when he lost his mind, forty-six years ago.

To Remove Police Magistrates.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 25.—The bill to remove the police magistrates of New York City has been passed by the Senate, yeas 20, nays 12. The bill now goes to the Assembly for consideration in the amendments.

HIS LIFE A ROMANCE.

Edward McMahon Gets a Rich Estate in California.

JOHN BENSLEY'S HEIR.

His Mother Captured a Millionaire by Her Great Beauty and Pretensions.

A SON PASSES AS A NEPHEW.

After Many Years of Litigation the Rich Man's Stepson Inherits the Property.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 25.—A strange story in detail and rich in romance has been unfolded in connection with the suit brought by Edward McMahon to gain possession of the valuable estate in California, left by John Bensley, who died in San Francisco in June, 1889.

McMahon is manager for the Reed Roofing Company of this city. For nearly twenty-nine years he lived under the supposition that his name was MacMahon and he was the son of poor parents. Within ninety days he has obtained evidence which satisfies him that his real name is Grenville, that he is a stepson of John Bensley, and his mother was Bensley's wife.

At the time of Bensley's death all his property was held in fee simple by his wife, who died a few months later. The couple were apparently childless, so if McMahon succeeds in establishing his relationship he will obtain the whole estate, which consists of property in San Francisco and San Diego, and in Centralia, Wash., valued at more than half a million dollars. John Bensley was one of California's pioneer citizens, and at one time in his career was reputed to be worth \$100,000. He lived and moved among the set of multi-millionaires which sprang up like mushrooms in California's early days of lavishness. His home was in San Francisco, where he was regarded as a public-spirited and enterprising citizen.

In 1868 Mrs. Grenville, who MacMahon says is his mother, went to San Francisco. She represented herself as the widow of George Grenville, member of Parliament, and the daughter of the Earl of Evelyn, a Scotch nobleman. Mrs. Grenville was handsome, accomplished and highly educated, and her pretended noble connection was not needed to ensnare the heart of Bensley. He was twenty-nine years the senior of Mrs. Grenville, yet she gladly accepted him when he proposed marriage. The couple went to Europe on a wedding trip, and Bensley sought in vain for the noble relatives and the castles and country seats of which his wife had boasted. It dawned upon him that he was the victim of an adventure, but the discovery did not dampen the ardor of his love.

They returned to California, and there in 1876 Edward A. MacMahon first appeared upon the scene. He was living on a farm at Clarkville, Mo., at the time, and was sent for by Mrs. Bensley. He traveled to San Francisco alone, and was affectionately received by the woman he now says was his mother. He was sent to the San Mateo military academy for two years, and afterward gained a course at the University at Berkeley. MacMahon was 10 years old when he went to California. Mrs. Bensley paid for his education and supplied him with money lavishly, explaining to her husband that the boy was her nephew.

And so affairs went on for several years, when reverses began to come to John Bensley. He found his fortune slipping away from him, and to save something from the wreck he deeded a considerable portion of his property to relatives of his wife, who in turn deeded it back to her in fee simple. The transfers were considered suspicious by Bensley's creditors and litigation ensued, which was not ended for a decade. The case was still in the courts when Bensley died in 1883. Six months later Mrs. Bensley died at Las Vegas, N. Mex., of paralysis. The case in court was compromised and four claimants for the Bensley estate urged their rights in the Probate Court. They were Jennie Goodrich, Lucy Rountree, Sarah E. Hardesty and B. G. Chandos. The women were sisters of Mrs. Bensley, and Chandos, whose right name is said to be Zach Ingles, was her brother.

Other heirs appeared and the Probate Court ordered the property divided among them. This was done, but Chandos, who engineered the scheme to gain possession of the property, neglected to have the estate finally settled up, leaving a loophole which MacMahon has taken advantage of to have the petition set aside. It was represented to the Probate Court that the claimants were the only heirs of Mrs. Bensley, when, as a matter of fact, three other sisters are living in the United States.

Mrs. Bensley's maiden name was Marie Louise Ingles. She was married three times. Her first husband is now living in Kansas City. He lived with her only a short time and left her to obtain a divorce. In 1856 she was married in London, England, to Edward A. Grenville, the father of Edward A. MacMahon. The second matrimonial venture was equally unfortunate, for a separation occurred after a few months. The boy who is now fighting for the California estate was the fruit of her last marriage. He was born in Parkersburg, W. Va., on January 4, 1866. To hide his identity from his father the boy's last name was changed to MacMahon, the name of his mother's aunt. Mrs. Bensley left her son in charge of his grandmother and went to California, where she met and was married to her last husband.

Young MacMahon lived and was brought up in the belief that Mrs. Sarah Hardesty was his aunt and that his mother and father were dead. "I began to suspect," said Mr. MacMahon, in speaking of his strange case, "that there was something more than mere friendship behind Mrs. Bensley's treatment of me. She educated me, gave me all the money I wanted, and something in my heart told me she was my mother and now I know that she was. On her deathbed at Las Vegas she told the landlady at the hotel that Edward MacMahon was her son. I have other proofs just as convincing, which, for ostensible reasons, it would be unwise for me to make known just at present. I gained possession of these proofs recently, almost by accident, as one discovery led to another. I have been kept out of my rights by scheming lawyers for many years, but am in a position now to demand reparation."

Suit to set aside the portion of the Bens-

ley estate has already been brought in the Probate Court in San Francisco by MacMahon's lawyer, who is now in the East obtaining evidence and affidavits to be used at the trial of the case. MacMahon will go to California next month and will probably remain there until the case is settled. A document which will play an important part in the trial is in the possession of MacMahon. It is an agreement signed by G. G. Chandos, in which he offers MacMahon \$5000 to relinquish all claim to the Bensley estate. As a consideration for this amount MacMahon gave Chandos a quitclaim deed, but, as the money was never paid, MacMahon says the contract binding it will not serve as a bar to his claim.

FOR A WESTERN CONVENTION.

Utah Appoints Delegates to the San Francisco Meeting.

SALT LAKE, UTAH, April 25.—The effort to have the national conventions of the two great parties in 1896 held at some point in the West is now assuming definite shape, and if the attempt shall prove unsuccessful it will not be through the fault of the Western leaders. In pursuance of a resolution passed by the General Assembly of the State of California the Governor has called a meeting of the delegates from the Western States and Territories, to be held in San Francisco at a time to be hereafter fixed, to adopt a plan for securing the conventions of 1896 at the most convenient place within the territory west of the Rocky Mountains.

Governor West a few days ago received a request from the Governor of California to appoint delegates to this meeting, and to-day he announced the following gentlemen as such delegates: O. W. Peters, P. H. Lannan, F. J. Keisel and Isaac Trumbo.

LAST TRIBUTES PAID.

Statesmen and Veterans at the Funeral of Ex-Senator Wilson.

FAIRFIELD, ILL., April 25.—The remains of ex-United States Senator James F. Wilson were interred here this afternoon. The attendance exceeded any previous funeral in the history of this portion of the State. All neighboring cities were represented by delegations of prominent men. Among those present were: Governor Morrill of Kansas, ex-Senator Harlan, Senator Allison and Hon. J. S. Wooten of the United States Circuit Court. A guard of honor of a hundred old soldiers and thousands of citizens accompanied the remains to their last resting place.

FIGHT WITH OUTLAWS.

One Deputy Killed and Another Seriously Wounded in Oklahoma.

GUTHRIE, O. T., April 25.—A desperate fight occurred in the Pottawatomie country yesterday between deputies and outlaws. One deputy was killed and one seriously wounded. One of the deputies shot several of the outlaws, but the balls glanced off without injuring them, as each of the desperadoes wore steel plates over the back and chest. The deputies, unable to do anything with the outlaws, who outnumbered them, returned to Norman, bearing their dead.

RIDDLED BY HAILSTONES.

Houses Devastated in Several Towns in Western Texas.

Railroad Tracks Blocked and Livestock Killed During the Great Storm.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., April 25.—A terrific hailstorm which swept through Wilson, Bexar and Medina counties last night did \$200,000 damages. Hailstones as large as goose eggs covered the ground to the depth of two feet.

Lytle, Benton City, and Castroville were devastated, the houses being riddled like sieves. The damage to the residences and business houses of Lytle alone amounts to \$50,000.

A hundred head of live stock were killed. The track of the International

RAPHAEL'S
(INCORPORATED),
9, 11, 13 and 15 Kearny Street.

SPEAK AFTER GIBSON.

Durrant's Attorneys Indicate Their Line of Defense.

A DOUBT TO BE CREATED.

The Pastor Questioned as to Samples of His Hand-writing.

HIS RELATIONS WITH DURRANT.

A New Witness Is Brought Forward. Prosecution to Close To-Day.

It was another day of black slouch hats, dark coats and darker hints in the Durrant hearing yesterday.

Dr. Gibson was recalled to the witness-stand and his testimony opened the morning session of the court. He had evidently forgotten Judge Conlan's sarcastic lash, under which he withered the day before, and the finely cut innuendo of Deuprey and Dickinson had seemingly been erased from the tablet of his rather erratic memory.

As he stepped on the witness-stand his manner betrayed considerable nervousness, and when put on the rack of cross-examination further indications of a perturbed condition of mind were not wanting. His answers came snappishly—in some cases savagely, and as Dickinson's suggestive questions forged link by link into a long chain of insinuation weighed on his mind he threw back his head angrily, and as Dickinson proceeded to tighten the inquisitorial noose he bore his whole manner became bitterly defiant.

It is no marvel that the minister grew angry under the searching questioning of the defense. The inquisitor was rigid and the torture keen. In the tones of Dickinson there was a sarcastic drawl in his small penetrating eyes an expression of mirth, and in every question propounded to the suffering divine something more than an insinuation of complicity in the foul crimes charged against the young medical student, Theodore Durrant. If anything was needed to make the discomfiture of this ministerial witness complete it was found in the hypnotic gaze of Deuprey which was fastened on the reverend gentleman with a persistence that would indicate the lawyer's desire to explore the inmost recesses of the minister's soul in the hope of finding something new to be offered in evidence.

The conduct of Dr. Gibson since the inception of this inquiry into the Emmanuel Baptist Church tragedy has been the subject of much unfavorable comment, and in some quarters of the harshest kind of criticism. No one can deny that his course has been impolitic, manifesting a woeful dearth of practical knowledge; but the candid censor must take into consideration the character of the man, molded as it was in an environment of pastoral quietude, and finding little sympathy with those whose duty it is to ferret out the dark crimes of a great city.

Dr. Gibson has never been at a coroner's inquest or in a police court before in his life. He is wholly ignorant of the methods of criminal procedure. When the body of Minnie Williams was found murdered in the church it never occurred to him that the police should be notified. He thought first of an undertaker.

When questioned by the reporters he answered evasively or refused to answer at all. It should be remembered that he was instructed by the police to "keep his mouth shut," and that in his own country giving information to the press after police prohibition in criminal cases is liable to severe punishment.

In worldly matters Dr. Gibson is a child. He is not a metropolitan minister with an experience touching all sides of life. Born in a quiet suburb of Edinburgh and educated in the quietest of pastoral life, he has been confined to an unimportant parish in England and country towns in California.

While occupying the position of church pastor at Red Bluff he was accosted by a drunken man in the street who insisted on a fight. The reverend gentleman straightway took to his heels, and the town boys still to this day when they see the dignified pastor lingering down the principal street as though pursued by the "Old Nick" himself.

Men hardened by experience, who can look unmoved on the naked and mutilated form of a murdered girl, cannot or will not, understand why a man should shudder at the mere thought of such a scene.

A break occurred to relieve the monotony of the tedious and interminable questionings on the same points, and on the morning session. It was while Dr. Vogel was on the stand. Counsel for the defense had asked him if he thought he could remember and identify the clothes worn by Durrant on the night of the Young People's meeting at the witness' home. That was on the fatal Friday night when the poor girl lost her life in such a horrible manner in the desecrated and blood-stained edifice on Bartlett street.

Dr. Vogel was in doubt, and General Dickinson asked Durrant to step out where his old friend and whom associate could get a full view of his attire. It was rightfully inferred from this instruction on the part of counsel that Durrant was dressed the same as on the night of the gathering at Dr. Vogel's house.

A general movement among the spectators followed. There was a craneing of necks and shifting of positions and every eye in the courtroom was directed toward the prisoner. The stillness which ensued was as though every breath was being held, only to be broken by the soft tread of a foot as he left his seat beside his counsel and walked over to an open space almost directly in front of the witness-stand and very close to the press table.

It must have been a painful moment for Durrant. As he stepped out he was particularly significance attached to the witness' ability or failure to identify his habiliments, but because he must have realized that hundreds of keen, curious and coldly critical eyes were fastened on him and that the minds of many his guilt or innocence, perhaps, would be judged according to his manner and conduct, even to the flutter of an eyelid or the tremor of a finger.

But he withstood the trying ordeal as he has met all his trials. He was perfectly natural and collected. As he looked his former friend straight in the eye an open and frank smile lighted up his countenance and a warm color was in his cheeks. That smile and glance seemed to say to the man who stood before him, "How strangely altered are our relative positions since last we met," and it might have said further, "I don't think I'd be that you can remember what I wore that night at your house." And the doctor could not remember, and, so saying, was soon after dismissed from the stand.

Durrant resumed his seat as self-possessed as though just returning from his studies after a recitation or class examination in the college hall or schoolroom.

board and writing in your study at the church last Thursday afternoon?"

"Yes, sir."

"Do you remember what answer you made when I asked you if that was your hand writing when I was there with Eugene Deuprey, Detective Bowen and two others?"

"I think I told you it was written by myself."

"Do you not remember that you positively declined to answer?"

"I cannot just remember, but I think I told you it was my handwriting."

"Then you do not know whether you declined to answer my question last Thursday?"

"I have had so many things to remember that I cannot be sure."

"Do you remember of my asking you for a specimen of your handwriting and you showing me this slip bearing the words, 'This is not the pastor's property, which you said, you had written to have placed on a book or something else?'"

"I do; that is my writing."

"Is it the same as you usually write?"

"No, sir; it is a little larger, perhaps."

"Don't you write the same at all times?"

"It depends on what I am writing at a thing for."

After further questioning, in the same drift, witness was asked if he had any objection to furnishing the defense with a specimen of his handwriting.

"I will decline at this time, sir."

"Why so?"

"For the same reasons that I gave you at my study last Thursday."

"What were those reasons? Let us hear them again."

"Because I had declined to furnish anything to the prosecution, and I did not think it would be fair to give anything to the defense."

"Your memory is better as to what you told us on this subject last Thursday than it was concerning your refusal to answer as to the writing on the blackboard?"

"It may be, but that is what I said."

Witness was next shown a hammer and chisel, both of which he identified as being the same he had brought with him to the church. He said they were kept in the bottom drawer of a room in the back part of the church.

Notwithstanding witness' refusal to furnish the defense with a specimen of his handwriting at this time, saying that they could find specimens all over the Mission, he was as obedient as a domesticated lamb to the defense asked him to write on separate slips of paper his own name, that of George King, Professor Schernstein.

After finishing the first task set for him in penmanship he complied with the following request of the counsel for the defense to write the same names on one piece of paper.

"You preached in the Baptist chapel in St. Andrews, did you not?"

"Yes, sir."

"Do you recall the name of the street on which the chapel stands?"

"I can't just remember at the instant. It was the principal street of the place."

You lived there eight years and you said it was the principal street of St. Andrews, and yet you say you cannot remember the name of the street?"

"Yes, sir. I was there for eight years, but I can't just now recall the name of the street."

"What were your relations with the Durrant family?"

"They were always very pleasant."

"Did the defendant use to go into your study and chat with you, and did you not sometimes call him Theo?"

"He came into my study about three times, but I don't remember ever calling him Theo."

"Durrant was a pretty useful man about the church, was he not?"

"Yes, sir. He did a great deal of work, and he was a good singer, singing tenor and bass in the choir."

"You were in the habit of letting him do all the work he wanted to do, were you not?"

"Yes, sir; we let him do all he could."

"Now, as to the basin spoken of in the back room. Did you ever use it for toilet purposes?"

"How often?"

"That depended wholly on circumstances."

"Who furnished the towels for the basin?"

"They were furnished by myself."

"Where were those towels kept?"

"In a drawer near the basin."

"Did you have the towels washed and brought back to the church yourself?"

"Did you notice any blood stains on any of them?"

"No, sir; not that I know of."

Albert O. McElroy, 18 years of age, living at 40 Shotwell street, was next called.

"Where were you on Friday night, April 12, between the hours of 7:30 and 8:30 o'clock?"

"On Bartlett street, near Twenty-third."

"Did you see there?"

"I saw a man go up toward the corner and meet a woman."

"It was another case of slouch hat and black overcoat."

"Did you notice anything strange in their actions?"

"When they passed me the man tried to shield the woman with his shoulder like."

"What was the difference in their size?"

"The man was considerably taller than his companion. As they got down to the corner a woman came along and passed them."

"How was the man dressed?"

"He had a long dark overcoat and slouch hat."

"Being shown the hat and coat witness was unable to identify the garments. He said the coat looked something like that worn by the man he saw, but that was as far as he cared to go apparently."

"Have you seen Durrant since that night?"

"Yes, sir; I saw him in the Chief's office Sunday night."

"Did you think he compared with the man you saw Friday night?"

"Continued Mr. Barnes."

"Well, the hat, coat and hair looked something like, but Durrant seemed to be two or three inches shorter than the man I saw."

On cross-examination nothing new was elicited, neither was the witness led to mix up his statements.

On the redirect witness was asked by Mr. Barnes:

"What did you see after the man and woman were gone?"

"While I was around back of the church I saw a light moving about in the lower floor of the church."

The witness had been waiting for a friend named Minner when he saw the

strange man in long overcoat and slouch hat, and the woman who met him. When witness saw the light in the church Minner was with him.

Witness was not shaken on the second cross-examination.

Burt James Minner was then introduced to corroborate the preceding witness.

"Where you near Emmanuel Baptist Church on Friday evening, April 12?"

"Yes, sir, back of the church."

"Did you see a light in the church at that time?"

"Yes, sir. I was going across the lot with McElroy when he said, 'Oh, look at the light in the church.' I turned my head, and looking over my shoulder saw the flickering of a light on the lower floor of the church."

Witness was not cross-examined.

Henry Snook was next recalled to identify the picture taken of Minnie Williams at the vault in Laurel Hill Cemetery.

Deputy Coroner McCormick was the next witness. He described the circumstances attendant on the discovery of Minnie Williams' body at the church, the funeral of the Coroner and witness' subsequent visit to the church.

"How was the body lying when you got there?"

"On the floor of the closet, with pools of blood near the head and under the table. The outer garments were up about to the knees, while the underclothes were up higher. One leg of the drawers was torn off and one limb was drawn up to a sharp angle."

"Where there any portions of the center of the body exposed?"

"Not when I got there."

Witness followed this up with a description of the strips of cloth taken from the dead girl's mouth, the stick found under the body, and the examination of the teeth by Dr. F. A. Vogel.

Nothing new was brought out on the cross-examination.

Dr. Thomas A. Vogel, dentist, at 2202 Howard street, was the next witness.

"Did you know Minnie Williams during her lifetime?" asked Prosecuting Attorney Wakeman.

"About four years."

"When did you last see her alive?"

"At a reception given to Dr. Gibson in the church four weeks ago."

"Did you see Miss Williams when she left the church that night?"

"Yes, sir; I accompanied her home. She and I first accompanied Miss Lord to her home and then Miss Williams went to my house and stayed all night with my cousin."

"Do you know the defendant Durrant?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did he attend a meeting of the Young People's Society at your house on Friday evening, the 12th?"

"Yes, sir."

"Was he secretary of that society?"

"I do not know positively, though think he was acting secretary."

"What time did he arrive the night of the society meeting?"

"I think it was about 9:30 o'clock."

"What was his appearance on his arrival at your house?"

"Well, he seemed overheated and his hair was disheveled. He asked to wash his hands and brush his hair and I took him into my office."

"Did he say where he had been?"

"I do not remember exactly, though I think something was said which left the impression on my mind that he had been out with the signal corps."

"How long did he take to wash his hands and perform his toilet?"

"About two minutes."

"Where you in the room with him during that time?"

"Yes, sir; and then we went into the parlor."

"Was the business meeting over at the time of his arrival?"

"Yes, sir."

"Had Durrant been at your house on similar occasions before?"

"Yes, sir."

"Do you recall how he was dressed that night?"

"I think I can. He had on a long, dark overcoat and soft hat."

"Do you think you could identify the hat and coat?"

"Possibly."

"Witness was thereupon shown the defendant's hat and coat. He said they looked very much like those worn by him on the night of the society meeting."

"When did Durrant leave your house that night?"

"He left with the rest of the company. I met him just outside the threshold as I was going to accompany two young ladies home who were without escorts."

"Did Durrant go along with the crowd?"

"Yes, sir. He went as far as Twenty-fourth street and there left us, saying that as he wanted to get up early to go away with the Signal Corps, he must get home."

Before being turned over to the defense witness answered a few questions as to his identification of Minnie Williams after death by examining her teeth.

Cross-examination.

"You say you were standing on the stairs when Durrant came in on the night of the society meeting at your house?" asked General Dickinson.

"Yes, sir."

"How do you know it was half-past 9 o'clock when Durrant arrived?"

"Because my father was standing at the head of the stairs and when Durrant came he looked at his watch and remarked that it was just half-past 9 o'clock."

"Was there anything unusual in his appearance when he arrived at your house?"

"Nothing except that he was overheated and that his hair was rumpled."

"Was there anything in his appearance to indicate that his heated appearance might not have been caused from rapid walking?"

"No, sir; it might have been caused from rapid walking."

"Did he act naturally as ever during the evening—move around among the guests and chat with them as any one else might have done?"

"Yes, sir."

"Do you think you could identify the clothes worn by Durrant at the society meeting at your house?"

"I cannot tell."

"Did you see the defendant to the instruction of his counsel, left his seat and walked over a few paces nearer the witness-stand in order that the doctor might obtain a good look at his attire."

"Nothing material was elicited during the further questioning."

Miss Catherine B. Stevens, one of the young ladies who discovered the body of Minnie Williams on the Saturday morning following the party at Dr. Vogel's, was then called.

The accused was perfectly self-possessed. He was natural, without being self-conscious in the effort at nonchalance, and as he looked straight into the eye of his former friend and church associate an open and friendly smile overspread his face and a faint color mounted to cheek and brow. He remained standing until witness said he was satisfied he could not identify the prisoner's attire as being the same or even similar to that worn by him on the night of the Christian Endeavor gathering.

"Where you in Emmanuel Church on the morning of Saturday, April 13?"

"Yes, sir."

"Who were you with?"

"Mrs. Nolt, Miss Lord and Miss Bevey."

"Did you see the body?"

"Yes, sir."

"What did you do then?"

"I left the room."

"Did you know Miss Williams during her lifetime?"

"Just to speak to her—a speaking acquaintance."

"Are you a member of the Christian Endeavor Society?"

"Yes, sir."

"Do you know Miss Pales, Miss Lord, Mrs. Nolt, Miss Berry, Mr. Wolfe and Mr. Durrant?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did you see them at the meeting of the society Friday evening?"

"Yes, sir."

"What time did you leave Dr. Vogel's house that evening?"

"A little after 11 o'clock."

"Where did Durrant leave your party that night?"

"At the corner of Twenty-fourth and Howard streets."

On cross-examination witness said that Durrant's manner throughout the evening at Dr. Vogel's was as natural as ever.

Miss Miriam Lord of 846 Capp street was recalled.

"Did you know Minnie Williams during her lifetime?"

"I knew her about four years."

"Were you in Emmanuel Church Saturday morning before Easter?"

"Yes, sir. I was there with Mrs. Nolt and Mrs. Stevens. Mrs. Nolt wanted to go into the library, and when we went into the room she made the remark that there were no books in sight. We then stepped over to the closet door, and opened it, and there on the floor lay the body."

"Did you stay to examine it?"

"No, sir."

"Did you notify anybody at the time?"

"No, sir; not personally. We spoke to the janitor boy."

Witness in subsequent answers corroborated the preceding witness relative to Durrant's movements on Friday night, when the party separated on going home, etc.

W. H. Stevens, Mrs. Nolt wanted to go into the library, and when we went into the room she made the remark that there were no books in sight. We then stepped over to the closet door, and opened it, and there on the floor lay the body."

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CHARLES M. SHORTRIDGE,
Editor and Proprietor.

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FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1895

Nicaragua is our preserve.

Great Britain is getting brash.

The seven are solid, but the eighth is shaky.

Public vigilance is needed to supervise the Supervisors.

No man ever killed a rattlesnake by ignoring the reptile.

Festivals improve business by making everybody cheerful.

Silence in the presence of political jobbery gives consent to it.

The murder case is getting to the point where the plot thickens.

It seems that even Gresham is too much of an American for Grover.

There are Democrats of almost all kinds except Cleveland Democrats.

To preserve the profits of the fruit industry we must preserve the fruit itself.

If the Monroe doctrine doesn't cover the field sufficiently we can make one that does.

A man who breaks a solemn pledge to his party cannot be trusted with any obligation.

It would be strange if China should find that Russia is her best friend in the hour of need.

We have yet to hear a single man who took in the fiestas complain of being taken in.

Farmers are reminding the Weather Bureau that it is time to open the rain-drawer again.

The spring bonnet does not keep the sun out of the eyes of a girl, but it puts sunshine in her heart.

It appears there is no way of settling the Oriental muddle without starting a European complication.

The untimely death of H. H. Scott does not remove the only citizen whom Chris Buckley had cause to fear.

A man may whistle to keep up his courage in a graveyard, but he never dresses like a ghost for that purpose.

The Grand Jury would not be wasting time if it inquired into the kind of cement used in making Solid Eight's.

The surest proof of the advance of bi-metalism is the continuous gold going up from the gold monometallists.

If it should be found necessary to tear down the ferry foundations some top-lofty men will be buried in the ruins.

Public exposure may not even bring a blush to the face of a corrupt official, but it generally kills his best laid jobs.

Texas has had a storm that laid hailstones as large as a goose's egg and they hatched \$300,000 worth of damage.

In her attempt to collect damages from Nicaragua England runs the risk of picking up a war with the United States.

The rapid increase in the use of sugar in Japan is an evidence of the tendency of civilization to sweeten life for the people.

If the British lion puts his foot on the soil of Nicaragua, he will come very close to stepping on the tail of the American eagle.

There is really no sense in having a Solid Eight when seven is just as effective and there is a smaller number among whom to divide the swag.

Men who climb into office over a Republican platform cannot kick the platform down without leaving themselves hanging like political suicides.

If Supervisor Scully has been shouldered out of the Solid Eight as a superfluity about the only combination that he can make is one with his sense of duty.

No recent innovation in journalism has received more praise than the CALL's reproduction of pictures by telegraph, and it may be fairly said that none deserves it more.

It is now about the time of the month for the daily papers hereabout to assist the lottery companies in the work of injuring the community by publishing the list of "winning numbers."

The great body of workers may profitably reflect that opposition to public improvements which would bring them the most benefits comes from selfish rich men, who are too mean to pay taxes.

The Fresno Republican is of the opinion San Francisco will never prosper until she completes her sewer system, and it must be admitted that sewers are the best medium through which to get rid of the Solid Eight.

If the amateur writers of "theories" and "suggestions" knew how ridiculous they look in print they would not want their "theories" and "suggestions" printed, and if they really were inspired by a desire to serve the ends of justice they would write to Chief Crowley and not to the press.

Telegraphing without wires has been successfully accomplished across the Sound of Mull, in Northern Scotland, and while the distance was only two miles, the results are regarded as justifying the belief that we will be rid of wires altogether in telegraphy much sooner than in politics.

The latest edition of "California: her industries, attractions and builders," compiled and edited by J. C. Hoag, is one of the most attractive and valuable of the series. It forms a compendious pamphlet of 144 pages, printed on heavy cream-laid paper in the best style of typographic art, is handsomely illustrated with picturesque views and portraits of noted men, and contains a large amount of important information concerning all sections of the State. It constitutes a splendid advertisement for our industries and being sufficiently beautiful to serve as a souvenir should be widely distributed by Californians among their friends in the East.

THE EVIL OF NEGLIGENCE.

Recognizing the fact that in the case of public construction there is not the direct moral restraint which a private builder exercises over his employees, honest political governing bodies select for these work men whom they have every reason to trust. The men so selected are expected to be as diligent and faithful as if the presence of the builder were at hand to observe their conduct. It is out of the failure of such men to be diligent, or through their inclination to be corrupt, that all the numerous scandals arise over public construction. Sometimes it is difficult to distinguish between negligence and knavery, and it is equally difficult to say which is worse.

In the case of the ferry construction, we are having a repetition of the shameful scandals that arose out of the construction of the City Hall. It has not yet been proved that the contractors violated the specifications and attempted to swindle the state by employing inferior material, but the suspicion that they have is so prevalent that extensive machinery has been set in motion to discover the truth. While the Harbor Commissioners are having competent scientists from the State University make such a physical examination of the foundations as is possible, the Grand Jury is making an inquiry along other lines, and the indications do not breed cheering hope that the work may have been honestly done, and that it would be safe to proceed with the erection of the building.

The discovery that men, in order to be diligent or honest, will be so only under the presence of fear, is exceedingly discouraging. When the ferry foundations were begun and it was announced that A. Page Brown would be the architect there was not the slightest apprehension. The improvement was urgently needed. Nothing like negligence, rascality, delay or danger was dreamt of. It entered no one's mind to reflect that weak foundations of human lives might be lost in a frightful collapse of the structure. The minds of men do not voluntarily suspect that there are persons walking abroad among them, with all the semblance of a well-rounded manhood, who are capable, through negligence or duplicity, of deliberately settling a mine in the springing of which men, women and children would be slaughtered wholesale and pitilessly. Until the popular sentiment which establishes the measure of accountability to which such men should be held is reformed, the punishment of minor crimes is a farce.

In spite of the fact that the architect has not proved that he attended diligently to his duties, and that the presumption of improperly constructed foundations is strong, we sincerely hope that the work will be found done according to contract, and safe for a superstructure, and that the expense, shame, delay of condemning the work and doing it all over again will be avoided. But if the investigations now afoot should discover negligence and crookedness, every good citizen hopes that the guilty ones will receive the very heaviest blow that the law can deliver.

THE BRITISH AND NICARAGUA.

The vigorous and prompt action taken by the British Government to exact damages from the people of Nicaragua for injury done to British subjects residing there, is not in itself to be condemned. It is only by such swift action that civilized nations can make their force felt in lawless lands and protect the property of law-abiding industrious men from plunder and destruction at every outbreak of insurrection and war. There is therefore nothing in the act itself for us to condemn. On the contrary, there is much in it for us to approve and to imitate in cases where American citizens are deprived of their property and denied redress in countries where, under fair treaties, our people have a right to go.

The affair assumes a different aspect, however, when considered not in itself alone, but in its relation to the Monroe doctrine and to the proposed construction of the Nicaragua canal. The American people have learned to give a very close attention to the Monroe doctrine and are ready to apply it to every form of controversy that arises between any country on this continent and a European power. That the doctrine has never been recognized in international law, nor received any formal diplomatic sanction, does not materially affect its real validity, for it has come to occupy a great place in the National aspirations of the people of the United States, and this fact is in itself sufficient to give the doctrine importance in politics and diplomacy too great to be overlooked and too pressing to be evaded.

Not less important to the issue than the Monroe doctrine is the proposed construction of the Nicaragua canal. That also has become a great question of the American people, and one that is of more than sentimental interest to them. It is essential to the development of American commerce that the canal should be constructed, and equally essential to the security of that commerce that the canal when constructed should be under American control. We have therefore two reasons for watching the proceedings of the British in Nicaragua from the standpoint of opposition. Those proceedings are distinctly adverse to our interests, and while we may concede the right of Great Britain to demand redress for the wrong done to her citizens, we cannot favor any action on her part that shows an intention to lord it too far on American soil.

It is not altogether unfortunate that the interests of the United States are intrusted at this critical period to two such blunderers as Cleveland and Gresham. Gresham sometimes teaches wisdom more effectively than reason itself, and the mistakes and imbecilities of the present administration may be needed to crystallize public opinion in favor of a more vigorous American policy when the next one comes in. There can be no doubt that Cleveland's attempt at tariff reform has made the people of the United States practically unanimous for protection, and it is quite probable that his weak and meaningless foreign policy may be teaching the people an equally good lesson concerning our relations to Central America and the part we must perform in directing its development.

THE NATIVE SONS ALERT.

Following up the suggestion which it made on Wednesday, to the effect that the Native Sons of the Golden West, working as a body, would be a powerful force in the development of the State, the CALL has secured, and presents in this issue, a number of interviews with leading members of the order. These are very instructive, and should be pondered by every member of the organization. Naturally the CALL's suggestion appeared to the Native Sons in the light of a novelty. While every member of the order is pledged to a patriotic cherishing of the best interests of the State, it seems to have been taken for granted that this praiseworthy course should be pursued by the members in their individual capacity of citizens only, and not by means of definite purposes pursued by the organization as a whole.

Hence it is that in the scheme of the order there is no plan for a direct attack upon any line of action, the general organization being maintained principally as a bond of union and for the promotion of sociability.

But it is pleasing to observe that the members who were interviewed regard the suggestion favorably, and clearly see the wisdom of bringing the patriotic efficiency of the order to its highest development. It must be clear to them, as it is to us, that the organized efforts of the members would be immeasurably more effective than their individual work; and further, that such organized work would be only a logical development and extension of the obligations which the members have individually assumed.

The prevailing impression of those who were interviewed is that the subject is too new and important to be brought up before the present annual convention of the order, that the proposed development of established usage is too radical for immediate action, and that in any event the initiative parlor must take action before the central body will have the power to move. The members believe, therefore, that the CALL's suggestion will readily commend itself to the attention of the parlor, that out of the discussion which will arise some general plan of action will be evolved, and that the Grand Parlor will be invested with authority to take the necessary action to secure the working harmony of the order as a whole. Hence not until the next annual convention, a year hence, can the Native Sons as an organized body be expected to take action in this very important matter.

With regard to political affairs, Grand President Sproul has made some conspicuous commendable observations. He has, for instance, that while the order cannot enter into politics in the ordinary sense, its members can properly bind themselves to two obligations—one to work for the election of those candidates, without regard to party, who represent California patriotism in its highest form, and the other to prevent the re-election of any Native Son who may have proved recreant in office. This covers generous ground, and such a stand would be manly, patriotic and beneficial.

The interviews, therefore, are most encouraging, and are altogether what we expected from this splendid body of young men. It is well that there is a year in which the great work of formulating a plan for the material development of the State can be accomplished, for that much time is needed in which the wisest scheme may be devised. Let us hope not only that all Native Sons will at once apply their energies to the solution of this great problem, but that they will do all that is possible to enlarge their power by increasing the membership of their order. These young men—the flower of California—have the making of the State in their hands.

A REVOLUTIONARY IDEA.

Some months ago Robert Stevenson, a civil engineer of this city, born in Scotland and graduated from the Glasgow University, started the California Academy of Sciences by announcing a discovery, which, if it is true, overturns the very foundations of the science of physics. We remember that Mr. Stevenson was chaffed unmercifully. That has had the effect to rouse his Scotch blood, and now he has issued his lecture in pamphlet form, with expansions and a few demonstrations, and promises to follow it with a book in which his remarkable theory is to be proved to the smallest detail. This publication is awaited with the liveliest interest; even the preliminary pamphlet is sufficiently startling and suggestive to set students thinking.

Until Mr. Stevenson has either proved his case or failed in the effort adverse criticism makes the utter more ridiculous than the victim. Ptolemy's elaborately demonstrated theory that the sun, stars and planets revolve round the earth was accepted implicitly until Copernicus proved that the earth and planets revolve round the sun; and while Mr. Stevenson's theory completely overturns Newton's theory of gravitation, and therefore, if true, is the grandest scientific discovery since Newton's day, we may not yet say that he will not come to bear the same relation to Newton that Copernicus bore to Ptolemy.

Mr. Stevenson declares elasticity of motion to be the true cause of universal gravitation; that is, there is nothing inherent in bodies which causes them to gravitate toward each other, but the persistence of energy imparted by some extraneous cause explains this phenomenon. Hence the Newtonian gravity is not reliable in determining the masses of bodies.

According to Mr. Stevenson, suppose that a body moving along a straight line in free space is acted upon by a force equal to the original force and transverse to the original line of motion. The author flatly denies the old law that this body will be deflected along a straight line which shall be the diagonal of a rectangle, of which the two conflicting lines of motion are sides, and declares that instead it will pursue a curvilinear course, which, he says, is an ellipse. He explains this by saying that unless the secondary impulse imparted to the moving body is infinity (in which event the body will move on the straight line of the secondary impulse), the original impulse will constantly act on the body as a force of restitution, striving to return it to its original line of motion. This is what he calls the elasticity of motion and the persistence of energy, or "kinetic stability."

Hence Newton's theory of a centripetal force (gravity) that keeps one body revolving about another falls to pieces. It is not gravity, acting as a centripetal force against the centrifugal force of a body, or its tendency to fly off into space, that keeps it revolving in an ellipse, for such revolution may occur without the presence of a central body.

Such is the body of his startling theory. There is not space here to give it any elaboration, as besides, but some of his observations may be noted.

He says that he has demonstrated the fallacy of Newton's theory that gravity acts independently and constantly. He has proven that a projectile does not fall sixteen feet in the first second after its propulsion, and that a projectile traveling at a velocity of 1036 feet a second (instead of having to travel at a rate of 25,000 feet a second, as we have been hitherto taught) would travel round the earth without falling, if there were no atmospheric resistance.

THE FAR-OFF PRINCESS.

Translated from the French for the CALL by Mel.

The latest theatrical sensation in Paris is "The Far-Off Princess," a wonderful mystic play by Eugene Rastaud, founded on a legend of sociability.

The singular thing about the new work is that its mysticism does not prevent it from being instructive, modern and in spirit. When it was first produced on the 6th inst. Wagnerians almost imagined that they were witnessing a musical representation of "Tristan and Isolde," only Sarah Bernhardt gave a more logical rendering of the drama than the most modern of prima donnas could do. This is the strange part she is nightly interpreting.

"The Far-Off Princess" is a sort of Queen of Sheba, who reigns in Tripoli toward the end of the 13th century of the Byzantine empire. Her beauty, her wit and her wisdom have made her celebrated even in the west of Europe. A French troubadour, Bertrand d'Alamir, has taken her for the lady of his dreams and extols her merits as Dante extolled those of Beatrice.

Her name has been pushed by his spirit of adventure as far as the Prince of Geoffrey, Prince of Sicily, and to the Prince himself he has talked so much of the beauty and graces of the unknown Princess that Geoffrey himself falls in love with her.

The Platonic affection, however, for the poor Prince is dying. But he cannot bear to leave the island without having seen the Princess, so he embarks with Bertrand and sets sail toward Tripoli.

The first scene shows the vessel bearing Geoffrey, who is badly, fever decimated, the crew, and it has been necessary to fight against the barbarous pirates, the tempest, hunger and thirst. Nevertheless the dreamed-of Princess has such a hold on the imaginations of the sailors that they give them fresh courage and hope. Their faith is recompensed as the sun rises, for the mist covering the sea rises, showing in the distance the white walls of Tripoli and the palace where the mysterious Princess resides.

The second scene shows the interior of the strange palace, and which is full of marvels, flowers and perfumes. Pilgrims just returned from the Holy Land salute the Princess, who distributes to them white lilies, her emblem. But if pilgrims receive easy entrance it is not the same thing for traitors and knights. The Princess is betrothed for reasons of state to the Byzantine Emperor, who is jealous of her, and under the pretext of supplying a guard of honor has placed over her an officious guardian, the Knight of the Green Shield, a sort of castle captain who keeps the Princess under guard.

She, however, charmed with youth, poetry and beauty, would like to meet some knight to deliver her from the fate of having to marry the old Emperor.

To the melancholy of legendary heroines the Princess joins the restless nervousness of the modern girl. She is bored with her life, and most extravagant joy that she learns from the merchant Squarcialupo, who has come to sell her stuffs from Genoa, that a handsome knight is roaming round the palace as if he would force his way in.

It is Bertrand, Geoffrey, at the police death, has charged him to seek and lead her on board the ship. Bertrand accepts the mission and executes it valiantly. He scatters the guards under the eyes of Melissinde, who has thrown him her white veil and carries it back to her stained with the blood of the Knight of the Green Shield, whom he has slain in mortal combat. Bertrand has been wounded and he faints. The Princess binds up his wounds and learns with sorrow that the handsome knight is only the Prince's messenger.

On his side Bertrand is struck with love for his captress, who has promised to be his friend, tries to persuade Melissinde to go on board Geoffrey's ship.

In the next scene the Princess has yielded to the troubadour's supplication, and is about to visit his friend Geoffrey. The more she sees of him, the more she loves him. She is a friend, tries to persuade Melissinde to go on board Geoffrey's ship.

However, this was but a delusion. The ship with the black flag was the one bearing the remains of the Knight of the Green Shield to Constantinople, and the lovers, seized with disgust at their selfishness, prepare to visit the dying man.

The scene changes to Geoffrey's ship, where the Princess is anxiously expecting the return of her messenger. Soon, on a galley, decked with flowers, like Cleopatra's, the Far-Off Princess appears. Come back to the island, she commands the dying man, cut off her flowing locks beside his couch and makes his last moments happy in the joy of a pure and triumphant love. After his death, Melissinde, hoping for no more happiness on earth, retires into a convent.

Thus the action, which is so artistically dramatized; indeed the legend, while retaining all its philosophical and symbolic ideas, becomes full of the intensity of dramatic action. In the love scene between Melissinde and Bertrand the fashion in which the lovers close the door on the outside world, and the world on the ship and the terror which seizes them when the wind reopens it can either be considered as a fine dramatic effect or as a powerful psychological study of passion.

The base of the play is the eternal struggle between the real and the ideal, and from all point of view one of the finest passages is the discourse of the ship's chaplain, who affirms that love, when it is partial, is as sacred as religion, since it can put a consoling hope into the heart of a dying man and can render the deceased beings capable of devotion and self-sacrifice.

It is the ideal that illumines the end of the play from the moment that Bertrand and Melissinde are seized with horror at the selfishness and peridy of their love.

Through the performance Sarah Bernhardt realizes the plastic ideal of the Princess. There is not a detail of the performance which she has not attended to herself, not an accessory which she has not ordered in person. She has invented a process for giving the costumes the air of being new and new and for softening the colors. There is not even a shoe, be it worn by the Princess herself or by one of the pirates, which has not been exposed to the atmosphere to make it lose the effect of being worn for the first time.

There are only two bones, but they are very beautiful. The ship of the first act, with pink sails painted with pictures of patron saints, advances on a dark sea, that is gradually lighted with the rosy tint of dawn, and through the haze one sees the white walls of the palace illuminated by the mysterious light of dawn.

There is the interior of the palace, an odd mixture of Gothic, Byzantine, Roman and oriental architecture, with a throne of Ravenna mosaic. Then the audience sees the Princess, hierarchal and royal, in her hands the white lilies, the crown with gold wings, and clad as in a dream. Her robe of Indian damask was especially woven for her, her mantle of Venetian brocade is covered with jewels, and her girdle is fastened with a monster's head. These garments that envelop the Princess, that she does not know which one is admiring, Sarah or the draperies.

PERSONAL.

Frank A. Cressy, a banker of Modesto, is at the Call.

Dr. D. Davidson of Fresno is a guest of the Baldwin.

Fred G. Wadsworth, a banker of Yreka, is at the Grand.

way to Portland, where he is to appear for the Federal Government in the prosecution of a number of opium smugglers arrested there.

AROUND THE CORRIDORS.

"I've got a kick coming, and I intend to kick," said Colonel K. B. Brown, as he sat in the corridor of the What Cheer House, with his heels higher than his head. "I want to protest against a nuisance, I might almost say an outrage, to which I am being subjected. I refer to the practice in vogue among restaurant waiters of giving, unasked, a joint check to one of two or more persons sitting at the same table."

"For instance, a customer enters, takes a seat at one of the tables and gives his order. Presently another person enters, takes a seat at the same table, and gives his order. The two persons, we will suppose, are slightly acquainted; recognize each other, and during the meal engage in conversation. When the meal is finished the waiter comes forward, and having noticed the exchange of words, looks directly at one or the other, and with unwarranted presumption, asks, 'One check?'

"If the person addressed has the weakness which is born of politeness, and a gentleman—like this waiter—applies also where friends enter the restaurant together, and likewise parties composed of ladies and their several escorts. Instances are, no doubt, numerous where, in the latter case, gentlemen have been placed in very embarrassing situations by being presented with 'one check' for the entire party without their knowledge and without their assent."

"As a frequent patron of restaurants, one who sometimes either by accident or purposely sits at the same table with a casual friend or street acquaintance, though the intimacy may be such that I want to pay his board, or have him pay mine, I naturally protest against this pernicious custom. I protest against it whether the custom prevail to encourage the waiter's laziness, to display his ignorance, to gratify his pleasure at seeing others embarrassed, or, it may be, to satisfy the vanity of the waiter, who, by saving the waiters' time and also the paper upon which the checks are printed."

"In the interest of patrons, and incidentally in the interests of the proprietors themselves, I should strongly advise restaurant proprietors to instruct their waiters to give a separate check to each customer, making an exception only where ladies enter in company with male escorts or where an unsolicited request is made for a joint check; and immediate dismissal from service should be made the penalty for a transgression of this rule."

"This article, I beg to assure you, is not a jest, but a serious matter. I have been a recent sufferer, and it will be a long time before my next pension day will come round."

Judge Seymour Thompson of St. Louis cleverly captured a burglar who had entered his room at the Russ last night. The fellow had not noticed that the Judge was lying on a lounge in the corner dozing, and proceeded to ransack the wardrobe. When the Judge awoke he saw the burglar had asked what he was doing, bolted out of the door. He did not get far before the jurist had overtaken him, knocked him down and collared him. This seemed remarkable considering the fact that the burglar was a comparatively young man with a good start. The Judge explained it by saying: "When I was a young man I was a member of the metropolitan police of Memphis and so formed a habit of seeing quickly in just the circumstances. One must actively make a rush without taking any time to consider, while the average citizen would hesitate and lose his opportunity."

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.

Alma-Tadema's "Glauce and Nydia" was sold for \$1100 at a recent London sale, and Sir John Millais' "Pippa" for \$1200.

Signor Demetrio Alata, a telegraph operator in Milan, claims to have invented a method of transferring musical notation by wire.

Rev. J. T. Cole of Washington has been elected general secretary of the American Church Missionary Society in place of Rev. W. A. Newbold.

The Turkish postal authorities seize and destroy photographs of Mr. Gladstone and Professor Bryce since the Armenian troubles began, on the ground that they are seditious literature.

Premier place in the Queen's scholarship (women) list for England and Wales was taken this year by Miss Jessie Tomlinson of Stoke Newington. There were 9000 candidates. For several years the honor has gone to Liverpool.

The announcement is now made that the famous Wagner museum of Herr Gesterlein in Vienna, the disposal of which occasioned so much controversy, has been purchased for \$10,000 by the municipality of Leipzig, Wagner's birthplace.

The widow of the famous Bohemian composer Smetana intends to visit Vienna on the occasion of the performance of his opera "The Secret," as she has never heard one of his operas in German. She says that Smetana was absolutely dead when he wrote that opera and "The Kiss."

The statue to Emma Willard to be erected by her old pupils on the grounds of the seminary that bears her name in Troy will be unveiled May 1. It is to be a monument to her work and foundation. The sculptor has represented Mrs. Willard as she was in 1821, when at the age of 34 years.

Rev. Samuel May of Leicester, Mass., one of the few living veterans of the anti-slavery conflict, who espoused the cause of the slave almost at the outset of the contest, and who remained actively in the conflict to the end, celebrated his eighty-fifth birthday anniversary last week.

Rubinstein lent to his heirs, among other things, two houses in St. Petersburg, valued at 340,000 rubles, but with a mortgage of 166,800 rubles on them. The artistic legacy of Rubinstein includes 12 operas, 16 symphonies and overtures, 18 pieces of chamber music, 35 pieces for piano alone, 190 songs, etc.

The grave of the beautiful Duchess of Leinster was laid with palm leaves, from which roses were gathered with asparagus fern, and round the edge like a huge oval wreath were masses of violets and ferns. In this bed of flowers now reposes England's first woman, well named Hermione.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

The golden trumpet which Grover Cleveland blows is not the horn of plenty—Fresno Republican.

From present indications it would seem as though Uncle Sam would have to point out to England the existence of the Monroe doctrine, —Santa Clara Journal.

Fiestas and flower shows are all right, but the broad valleys and eternal hills of California, as nature adorns them at this season, surpass in beauty all the works of human ingenuity.—Fresno Republican.

If counties were given the power to control and regulate their internal affairs, the question of compensating county and township officers would soon be settled to the satisfaction of all concerned.—Dixon Tribune.

Smiling nature, the valley railroad and the political revolution seem to have combined to give California a brighter year during 1895 than has been her lot for several years past. Business is reviving, and money never looked so well as now, and these perfect spring days inspire even the chronic growers with life and hope.—San Andreas Press.

Just now all California is coming to the front in making known to the rest of the world her climate, soil and resources. Every town and hamlet, from the metropolis at the Golden Gate to the most insignificant mining camp or crossroads town in the State, is doing something to advertise itself. San Francisco has set the example and the rest of the State is caught the boom fever.—Oroville Review.

Never in the history of the State has there

been so much unity between the various communities as at present. There is also great rivalry between different sections, a healthy California rivalry, which means that the people of each county are awake to their possibilities and are prepared for the harvest which is sure to follow. Now is the time for Lake County to do something while the people are interested.—Lakeport Bee.

The present year looks very favorable to be one of great activity in this State, and one that will greatly benefit the laboring masses, of which California has so many. The building of the valley railroad, the opening of new mining properties in various parts of the State, together with the good crops of grain and fruit that are now assured, will all have a tendency to put the surplus labor to work and more money in circulation.—Folsom Telegraph.

We hope the Republican National Committee will select San Francisco as the place in which to hold the next National Republican Convention. The Democrats of this State should do all they can to further the proposition, and when the convention is held here to make things as pleasant to the visitors as possible. Rah! for the National Republican Convention to be held in San Francisco! San Francisco is the best city in the United States.—Vacaville Reporter.

An era of good roads is upon us. When will it come? It will come with the return of prosperity. The farmer who, for economy, must do his own hauling demands it. The man who breeds fine horses demands it. The man who likes to drive a fast trotter demands it, and the bicyclist and the electric wagon and the gas motor car demand it. The pleasure seeker and the capitalist who wishes to invest in bonds, all demand it.—San Luis Obispo Reasoner.

The genuine opinion in this country is that if England attempts to bombard Greytown or land troops on Nicaraguan soil she will get herself into a scrape with this country. England will hardly do anything that will cause her trouble with the United States. She remembers too well a couple of previous attempts to assert herself in this country. She was then kicked upon both occasions, and if she makes a bad break again she will be wiped off the face of the earth. We are not a country of unarmed, peace-loving people, like England prefers to fight.—Petaluma Courier.

SUPPOSED TO BE HUMOROUS.

Lucy (single)—Do you think it is wicked to smoke, dear?

Fanny (married)—No, dear; I'm sure it isn't. Lucy—Why are you so sure?

Fanny—Because my husband doesn't smoke; and if it was wicked I'm sure he would do it.

Spare Moments.

If time wasn't money how could people take it to pay visits?—Philadelphia Times.

An exchange asks what we would do with Cuba if we had it. Why, tax it, of course

PERSONNEL OF SAN FRANCISCO'S GRAND JURY.

Review of the Most Important Officials Now Before the Public.

TAX LISTS ARE INSPECTED.

The Financial Standing of These Gentlemen.

SOME VERY HEAVY ASSESSMENTS.

Nineteen Representative Citizens Who Are Investigating Municipal Affairs.

The most important organization engaged in matters pertaining to San Francisco's welfare at the present moment is the Grand Jury. This body is composed of nineteen citizens, who were chosen upon the proposition that they represent the intelligence and worth of the community. A brief review of the personnel of this organization will therefore be a matter of interest to readers of the CALL.

From public records and trustworthy sources of information, statistics touching this subject have been gathered. The result is herewith presented to the public.

W. H. GAGAN.

W. H. Gagan, the foreman of the Grand Jury, is one of the youngest members of the body, but he was selected as the head on account of his general knowledge of the duties of his position. The older members on account of the ability he has shown are well pleased with Judge Hebbard's selection. Mr. Gagan was born in Massachusetts in December, 1862, but came to California about 1870. He began life as a clerk in a wholesale druggery and studied the business for a number of years. He then traveled through the Eastern States as



William H. Gagan.
[From a photograph by Taber.]

a salesman for his uncle. When he returned to San Francisco in 1883 he entered into the newspaper business and for nearly ten years was a reporter. Most of his work was in the Superior courts and in connection with the Police Department, and this was where he got the experience that so well fitted him for the position of foreman of the Grand Jury. Three years ago Mr. Gagan gave up the newspaper business and opened a drugstore at the corner of California and Hyde streets under the firm name of W. H. Gagan & Co.

Mr. Gagan is secretary of the Home Investment Building and Loan Association. He is a married man. He is not an owner of real estate, but pays 75 cents taxes on \$50 worth of furniture and \$10.19 taxes on \$650 worth of stock and fixtures in his drugstore.

SAMUEL J. HENDY.

Samuel J. Hendy, president and manager of the Joshua Hendy Machine Works, is a native of South Carolina, 40 years of age. He came to San Francisco in 1871, having completed his education in the South. He began as an apprentice under his uncle, Joshua Hendy, when the latter



S. J. Hendy.
[From a photograph by Peters.]

had a machine-shop with only two lathes running. In time he became a salesman, and in 1882 was made president of the corporation known as the Joshua Hendy Machine Works. Joshua Hendy died in 1891, leaving the business to Samuel J. Hendy and his brother, John H. Hendy.

For the past two years Samuel J. Hendy has acted as president and manager of the corporation.

Mr. Hendy is president of the Fidelity Building and Loan Association and a member of the Odd Fellows, Knights of Honor, Union League Club and the Olympic Club. For eight consecutive years he was a director of the Mechanics' Institute, but retired two years ago. Mr. Hendy is a business man who has never become prominent in politics. He is a married man and has four children.

Personally Mr. Hendy is not under heavy assessment. He owns his house at

the southwest corner of Twenty-second and Bartlett streets, which is assessed at \$5300 and on which there is a \$4000 mortgage. He pays \$23.92 taxes on this piece of property, besides the \$39.72 paid by the holder of the mortgage, a total of \$83.64. Mr. Hendy pays \$10.58 taxes on \$675 personal property. Besides a half interest in the Joshua Hendy Machine Works, which is subject to a decision of the courts, and his home property, Mr. Hendy owns a half interest in the lot on which the large planing mills of Wells, Russell & Co. are situated, at the corner of Mission and Fremont streets. He is also president of and owns a half interest in the ranch and property of the Westwood Orchard and Vineyard Company in Tulare county.

EMANUEL MANDEL.

Emanuel Mandel has spent the past thirty years in business on this coast. He is a native of Alsace, Germany, and is 47 years of age. He came to Virginia City in 1865, and immediately entered into the dry-goods firm of D. Block & Co. He remained in Virginia City until 1882, when



E. Mandel.
[From a photograph by Lanier.]

he came to this city, and, still remaining a partner with Mr. Block, became manager of the wholesale trunk and valise store at 127 Sansome street. Mr. Mandel is a married man. He lives at the Richelleu. He is a Mason and a member of the Concordia Club.

Mr. Mandel is not a property-owner, but pays \$3.92 taxes on \$250 worth of musical instruments and his proportion of \$120.48 taxes on \$7730 worth of property belonging to D. Block & Co.

CHARLES HOLBROOK.

Charles Holbrook of the firm of Holbrook, Merrill & Stetson is one of the most successful business men of this State. He came here in 1850, and with the exception of a year and a half spent in mining he has been constantly engaged in business enterprises. Through his excellent financial management he has amassed a fortune, without having once engaged in speculation.

Mr. Holbrook started in the iron business in Sacramento in 1852. In 1854 he secured a position in the iron and metal house of J. D. Lord &



Charles Holbrook.
[From a photograph by Taber.]

Co. in Sacramento, and was admitted as a partner in 1858. In 1860 the firm name became Lord, Holbrook & Co. In 1864 it changed again to Holbrook, Merrill & Co. By a consolidation of two firms in 1869 the name became Brittan, Holbrook & Co. Finally, in 1878, it took the present name of Holbrook, Merrill & Stetson. In 1882 the firm was incorporated, with stores in this city and Sacramento. In 1893 Mr. Holbrook went to Austin, Nev., and opened a branch store there.

He was elected first Mayor of that city on the Republican ticket, though he had opposed to him on the Democratic ticket David E. Buell, who had laid out the town. This election took place during the war times, and Mr. Holbrook was elected as the representative of the loyal people. In 1867 the managers of the firm of Holbrook, Merrill & Co., acting on the advice of Mr. Holbrook, started a store in this city. It rapidly grew in size until it became the largest of its kind on the coast. Mr. Holbrook is president of the present corporation.

He was born in Swanzey, Cheshire County, New Hampshire, August 31, 1830. After passing through school he learned the machinists' trade at the American Iron Works in Massachusetts, and at the age of 19 he came to California. Mr. Holbrook has been interested in different industries of this State, and is at present striving hard to advance the interests of the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railroad. He owns a great deal of property in this city. He is a married man and has a home of which he is justly proud, and owns a country place at Menlo Park. He is a Mason and an Odd Fellow and a trustee of the Pacific Theological Seminary in Oakland, and of the Belmont School for Boys at Belmont.

Mr. Holbrook is a strong believer in the Republican principle of protection. He traveled extensively on the continent and in England, where the large factories are located, and the result of his investigation has been to make him firmer in his belief in protection to American industries.

Charles Holbrook is the wealthiest man

on the Grand Jury, as shown by the assessment roll. He is assessed for the following described property:

A lot on Bush street, 102.6 feet east of Battery, which is assessed at \$59,000, with \$8000 improvements; total, \$67,000; taxes, \$1,049.86. A lot on the northwest corner of Bush and Market streets; assessed value, \$63,600; improvements, \$8500; total, \$72,100; taxes, \$1,129.78. A lot on the east side of Montgomery street, 62.5 feet north of Post; assessed value, \$59,200; improvements, \$12,500; total, \$71,700; taxes, \$1,123.50. Three lots on the east corner of Market and Beale streets; assessed value, \$176,830; improvements, \$73,500; total, \$250,330; taxes, \$3,922.54. A lot on the northwest corner of Van Ness avenue and Washington streets, his residence property; assessed value, \$15,810; improvements, \$20,000; total, \$35,810; taxes, \$553.28.

Mr. Holbrook pays \$32.14 taxes on personal property assessed at \$3880. As a member of the firm of Holbrook, Merrill & Stetson he pays his proportion of the firm's taxes of \$4073.61 on \$203,325 worth of personal property. The total taxes of Mr. Holbrook, counting those of the firm, are \$7871.10.

WILLIAM SINON.

William Sinon is a retired builder and contractor. He is a native of Cork, Ireland, 55 years of age. He came to America in 1843. After being in Canada a few years he came to the United States. He returned to Canada, but in 1859 he came to San Francisco and has remained in this city ever since. He engaged in the building business and found it very profitable. He has put up hundreds of houses, some of them for millionaires. Mr. Sinon built the house in which he resides, at 2015 Hyde street, thirty years ago and has occupied it since then. He pinned his faith to the northern hills of the city and as fast as he made money he purchased lots in the neighborhood of Union, Hyde, Leavenworth and Filbert, Larkin and Green streets and the vicinity. As fast as he could he built houses upon the lots and is now enjoying a good rental and still improving his lots which have three houses on them. The majority of the buildings owned by Mr. Sinon are comfortable homes.

William Sinon was one of the incorporators of the Clay-street Railroad Company, the first cable road in the world. The six other incorporators were Henry L. Davis, Joseph Britton, A. S. Halliday, Richard Tobin, Robert Sherwood and Fred Hamilton. The three last-named men are dead, but the first three are still alive, and, peculiarly enough, the first two of the three named are members of the present Grand Jury. Mr. Sinon built the engine-house for the Clay-street cable road and put in the first machinery at the corner of Clay and Kearny streets. Mr. Sinon is president of the Commonwealth Building and Loan Association, but occupies no other office. He is a widower and has two



William Sinon.
[From a photograph by Brown.]

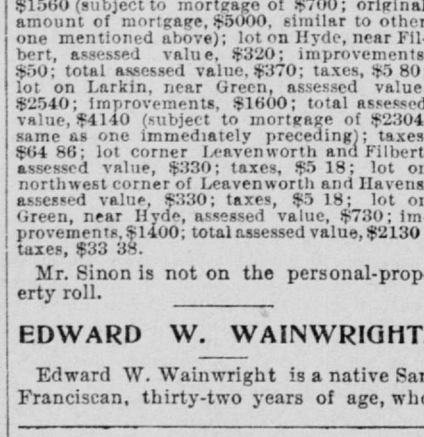
children. All of his property is in San Francisco. The assessment roll shows that he owns the following property:

Lot on the northwest corner of Hyde and Union streets; assessed value, \$510; improvements, \$500; total assessed value, \$1,010; taxes, \$15.52. Hyde street, near Hyde street, to the north, assessed value, \$510; improvements, \$700; total assessed value, \$1,210; taxes, \$18.54. Adjoining lot to the north, assessed value, \$1,100; improvements, \$320; total assessed value, \$1,420; taxes, \$22.24. Adjoining lot to the north, assessed value, \$900; improvements, \$300; total assessed value, \$1,200; taxes, \$12.38. Adjoining lot to the north, assessed value, \$1,800; improvements, \$1,800; total assessed value, \$3,600; taxes, \$57.20. Lot on Union, near Hyde, assessed value, \$470; improvements, \$250; total assessed value, \$720; subject to mortgage of \$400 original mortgage \$5000, but covers two other similar pieces of property; taxes, \$11.30; another lot on Union street, near Hyde, assessed value, \$820; improvements, \$250; total assessed value, \$1,070; subject to mortgage of \$428 as above; taxes, \$12.08; another lot on Union street, near Hyde, assessed value, \$1,050; improvements, \$1,050; total assessed value, \$2,100; subject to mortgage of \$1,168, as above; taxes, \$32.90; lot on the southeast corner of Filbert and Hyde streets, assessed value, \$1,980; improvements, \$1,100; total assessed value, \$3,080; taxes, \$45.20; lot on Hyde street, near Filbert, assessed value, \$1,280; improvements, \$1,300; total assessed value, \$2,580; taxes, \$40.32; lot on Hyde street, near Filbert, assessed value, \$1,280; improvements, \$300; total assessed value, \$1,580; subject to mortgage of \$700; original amount of mortgage, \$5000, similar to other one mentioned above; lot on Hyde, near Filbert, assessed value, \$320; improvements, \$50; total assessed value, \$370; taxes, \$5.80; lot on Larkin, near Green, assessed value, \$2540; improvements, \$1,600; total assessed value, \$4,140 (subject to mortgage of \$2304, same as immediately preceding); taxes, \$64.86; lot corner Leavenworth and Filbert, assessed value, \$330; taxes, \$5.18; lot on Green, near Hyde, assessed value, \$730; improvements, \$1,400; total assessed value, \$2,130; taxes, \$33.38.

Mr. Sinon is not on the personal-property roll.

EDWARD W. WAINWRIGHT.

Edward W. Wainwright is a native San Franciscan, thirty-two years of age, who



Ed. W. Wainwright.
[From a photograph by Lanier.]

thorough public school education, and after graduating went into the coal business. He first entered the employ of the old firm of Lindsay & Church, which changed its name several times until it finally became known as Wainwright & Easton, of which Mr. Wainwright is the senior partner. Mr. Wainwright struggled hard to build up a large business, and recently succeeded in combining the business of his old firm with the Benton Coal Company. Mr. Wainwright's worldly possessions are limited to his business. He owns no real estate, but pays \$3.29 taxes on \$210 worth of personal property. The firm of Wainwright & Easton pays \$84.15 taxes on property assessed at \$5572.

JOSEPH BRITTON.

Joseph Britton has been known to almost all prominent San Franciscans. His life for the last forty-five years has been spent in this city. He is English by birth and is 70 years of age. He arrived in New York when 10 years of age and came to San Francisco in 1849. Like all the pioneers he first went to the mines, but as he did not realize his expectations he turned to his trade, that of a lithographer. In 1852 he started the lithographing house of Britton & Rey, which has existed until the present day. Mr. Britton was one of the four men who revolutionized the street business of the world. With Halliday, Davis and Moffatt he was connected with the building of the Clay-street cable road, the first of its kind in the world.

Joseph Britton was an earnest sympathizer of the Vigilance Committee, though not a member of that body. He was a prominent member of the political organization known as the People's party, which



Joseph Britton.
[From a photograph by Taber.]

was the outcome of the Vigilance Committee. As a candidate of that party he was elected Supervisor, and at the time of the Civil War introduced the resolution pledging the city of San Francisco to the Union and did all in his power to hold it as a loyal State.

Mr. Britton owns considerable property in this city and some tracts in neighboring counties and across the bay. He owns stock in the large printing establishment of Palmer & Rey. Mr. Britton has been a prominent man in recent political matters and has gained considerable fame as a member of the Non-Partisan party in local politics. According to the assessment roll Mr. Britton pays the following taxes:

A lot on the southwest corner of Green and Taylor streets, a city square, assessed at \$17,000, on which he pays \$26.62 taxes; a lot in Jerome alley, near Pacific street, assessed value \$540, taxes \$8.46; a lot on Sansome street, near Sacramento, assessed as follows: Real estate \$9650, improvements \$11,500, total \$21,150, taxes \$331.40. The firm of Britton & Rey is assessed as follows: A lot on the southwest corner of Commercial and Leidesdorff streets, value of lot \$11,100, of improvements \$10,750, total \$21,850, taxes \$343.38; a lot on the southeast corner of Union and Taylor streets, assessed as follows: Real estate \$6220, improvements \$1300, total \$7520, taxes \$116.62; twenty-eight lots in the O'Neil & Haley Tract, assessed value \$360, taxes \$5.62.

HENRY J. CROCKER.

Henry J. Crocker is one of the prominent Native Sons now in this city, and though a very wealthy man he has often declared himself as a Californian who will be a Californian to the last. His interests are all in this State, and here he intends to remain.

Mr. Crocker was born in Sacramento in 1861. He attended the public schools of



Henry J. Crocker.

that city and also of San Francisco after he moved here in 1874. Later on he studied at St. Matthew's Hall. After finishing his education he entered the employ of Sisson, Wallace & Co. of Truckee in 1879. The firm afterward became Sisson, Crocker & Co.

In 1880 Mr. Crocker went to Europe and spent fourteen months abroad. He then returned and remained with Sisson, Crocker & Co. until 1884. In 1885 he got an interest in the firm of H. S. Crocker & Co., wholesale stationers and printers, on Bush street and on the incorporation of that firm the following year he was elected vice-president, which position he has held since. During the last few years he made two more trips to Europe.

To Mr. Crocker may be given the credit of saving the Olympic Club from ruin. His ability as a financial manager, however, made best known when he was elected president of the Olympic Club in 1891, when it was in great distress. By his able management the club was put on a solid footing.

His ability in this line was also manifested at the recent horse show. Every one predicted a heavy financial loss, but he, almost unaided, so conducted the affairs of the show that it proved a big success financially and in every other way.

Mr. Crocker has taken an important part in many large enterprises. He has given considerable assistance to the Nicaragua canal project and favors the advancement of the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley railroad.

Mr. Crocker is prominently connected with many business enterprises and social orders. He is president of the Central Gaslight Company, a director of the South San Francisco stockyards, a director of the Art Association, is a Mason, a Knight Templar, a Native Son, an honorary member of California Garrison No. 1, Army and Navy Union, and a member of all the leading social clubs.

Mr. Crocker was married to Miss Ives, a

deviser of Charles McLaughlin. Mr. and Mrs. Crocker have one of the handsomest and most modern homes in the city.

Mr. Crocker's country place is near Cloverdale. There he has 700 acres of land laid out in fruit trees and vines. It is one of the finest hunting and fishing resorts in the State. A large winery is on the place. Mrs. Crocker is interested in 300,000 acres of land in this State. The taxes Mr. Crocker pays in this city are confined to \$15,000 worth of personal property, on which he pays \$235.05.

EDWIN DANFORTH.

Edwin Danforth is one of the public-spirited citizens of San Francisco. He was born in Boston in 1829. After receiving his education he went to Andover, Mass., at the age of 10 years, as a clerk in a general merchandise store. Mr. Danforth came to



Edwin Danforth.
[From a photograph by Taber.]

California in 1859, and immediately engaged in the general merchandise business in Benicia. In 1870 he came to San Francisco, and just a quarter of a century ago he opened a warehouse at the corner of Battery street and Broadway, where he has been located ever since. The firm was at first Scott & Danforth, but Mr. Scott died in 1873.

He is also a partner in the firm of C. H. Gilman & Co., which conducts the Atlantic free and bonded warehouses and the Front-street free warehouse. The Broadway bonded warehouse is conducted by Mr. Danforth alone. On September 15 next Mr. Danforth will have been in active business for fifty consecutive years.

Mr. Danforth has been prominent in Republican politics for many years. In 1878 he was elected Supervisor by a large vote, but has always declined further offices. E. P. Danforth, his son, was Naval Officer under President Harrison's administration. Mr. Danforth is a Mason and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, being a past grand master of the latter order.

Mr. Danforth is assessed for the following property: Lot on the southwest corner of Broadway and Battery street, assessed value \$12,600; improvements, \$9000; total assessed value, \$21,600 subject to a mortgage of \$24,000; taxes, \$122.46. A lot on the south side of Broadway, near Buchanan, assessed value, \$2800; improvements, \$500; total assessed value, \$3300 (subject to mortgage of \$1500); taxes, \$107.66. Mr. Danforth also pays \$24.99 taxes on \$1594 worth of personal property.

JOHN MCCARTHY.

John McCarthy is one of the prominent wholesale business men of this city. He is the senior member of the firm of McCarthy Bros., of 113 Front street, dealers in coffee, tea and spices. Mr. McCarthy is a native



John McCarthy.
[From a photograph by Marceau.]

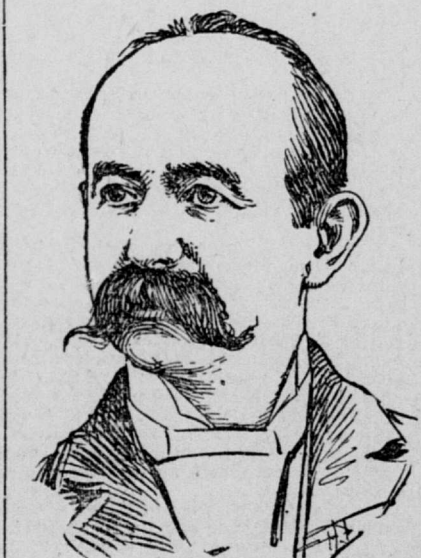
of Ireland, 40 years of age. He came from his native country to San Francisco in 1868 and immediately entered into the tea and coffee business. Since 1877 he has been engaged, with his brothers, in a large wholesale trade.

Mr. McCarthy laid the foundation to a comfortable fortune by making some profitable investments in coffee, having made trips to Central America to carry on some big deals when coffee was low and he foresaw a rapid rise in prices. He is reputed to be worth between \$250,000 and \$500,000. Besides his house property at 1010 Sutter street, he owns some San Francisco lots, but the most valuable of his possessions are in the country. Together with his brothers, he owns 5000 acres at Colliis, six miles from Fresno; 2000 acres in San Benito County, and a large ranch in Santa Clara County.

Mr. McCarthy has been prominent in Democratic politics, though always a conservative and respected man. He is at present president of the new Occidental Club, the outcome of the reorganized Business Men's Democratic Association, of which he was also president. He is a married man and has a handsome residence at 1010 Sutter street.

WILLIAM J. NEWMAN.

William J. Newman has spent the last twenty-four years of his life in San Francisco, and is one of the best-known retail fancy goods men. Mr. Newman is a native



William J. Newman.
[From a photograph by Howland & Longera.]

of Austria, forty-seven years of age. He came to America in 1866 and began at the bottom of the ladder in a dry-goods store in New York. He became a salesman and

went to Pawtucket, R. I., where he remained five years. He came to San Francisco in 1871 and secured a position as clerk in the retail fancy-goods store of Buyer & Reich at the corner of Jackson and Stockton streets. In 1873 Mr. Newman bought an interest in the store, and for four years it was run under the firm name of Liebman & Newman. At the end of the four years Mr. Newman bought out his partner and continued the business alone. In 1881 he associated himself with Mr. Levison and again succeeded. Buyer & Reich, who gave up their fancy-goods store at 131 Kearny street and went into the wholesale trade. Newman & Levison began with the one Kearny-street store in 1881, Newman having sold out his Stockton-street store, and has increased their business so that at the present time they have four adjoining stores. The firm has offices in Eastern cities, where it makes a specialty of Japanese goods.

Mr. Newman has been strictly a business man, with few connections outside of his stores. He owns a residence at the corner of Clay and Webster streets and also some water lots in the old town of San Diego. He is a member of the San Francisco Verein. Mr. Newman is a married man and has four children. The home property of Mr. Newman is assessed as follows: Valuation of lot \$1870, improvements \$2900; total assessed value, \$4770; taxes, \$65.34. Mr. Newman is assessed for no personal property, but the firm of Newman & Levison pays \$391.37 taxes on \$25,000 worth of stock and fixtures.

R. H. PEASE.

R. H. Pease, the manager of the Goodyear Rubber Company, is a man who has devoted himself closely to his business without taking prominent part in public events. He came to San Francisco a little over a quarter of a century ago, and has been successful in business, both for his firm and himself. He built up the Goodyear Rubber Company's trade from a small beginning to a big business. Mr. Pease has invested in San Francisco real estate with



Richard H. Pease.
[From a photograph by Taber.]

good success. One of his most profitable speculations was in extreme Western Addition lots, which he sold during the time of the high prices that prevailed a few years ago.

Mr. Pease was born in Albany, N. Y., about 45 years ago. He entered the employ of the Goodyear Rubber Company after securing an education, and came to this city about 1868 and took charge of the agency the firm had here. At the present time he is vice-president and Pacific Coast manager of the corporation.

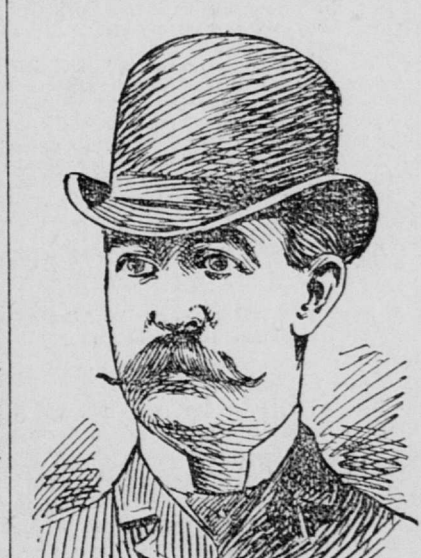
Mr. Pease owns all the eastern end of the block bounded by Pacific avenue, Pierce, Broadway and Scott streets. Mr. Pease is a married man and resides on the northwest corner of Pacific avenue and Pierce street. The assessment roll shows the following property interests of Mr. Pease:

Lot on the northwest corner of Pacific avenue and Pierce street; assessed value, \$9000; improvements, \$5000; total assessed value, \$14,000; taxes, \$219.98. Lot adjoining Pacific street; assessed value, \$1720; taxes, \$26.90. Lot adjoining on Pierce street; assessed value, \$3120; improvements, \$2000; total assessed value, \$5120; taxes, \$80.20. Lot on southwest corner of Pierce and Broadway; total assessed value, \$2520; taxes, \$38.30. Lot on Forty-eighth avenue, near I street; total assessed value, \$500; taxes, \$7.84. Lot on the north corner of Virginia street and California avenue; assessed value, \$1700; improvements, \$1400; total assessed value, \$3100; taxes, \$48.57. Mr. Pease pays \$9.40 taxes on personal property assessed at \$800.

Mr. Pease also owns a fruit farm near San Jose, in partnership with James D. Phelan and others.

HENRY L. TATUM.

Henry L. Tatum is a member of the firm of Tatum & Bowen, one of the leading machinery firms in this city. He is a very conservative business man, and though



Henry L. Tatum.
[From a photograph by Taber.]

often offered prominent positions in political life he has always preferred to give his whole time to his business and his family. He is 45 years of age, is married and has two children. He was born in Richmond, Va., in 1849. He arrived in this city in 1876, and became one of San Francisco's substantial citizens. Almost immediately on his arrival he formed a partnership with L. Tatum & Co., which engaged in a general machinery business. A year later the firm changed its name to that of Tatum & Bowen, and it has so remained at 34 and 36 Fremont street to this day.

Mr. Tatum has a pleasant residence at the corner of Pacific avenue and Pierce street. His firm pays \$191.46 taxes on \$18,000 worth of personal property.

EMMANUEL MEYER.

Emmanuel Meyer is one of the prominent young business men of this city. He was born in France, but came in his early life to this city. He received his education in the Oakland College, and was classmates with Governor Budd, J. B. Crockett, George A. Knight, David Rich, ex-Attorney-General Henry Wiley, and others. He has resided in California twenty-eight years. When he left school he entered the pioneer house of Prosper May, and after-

ward succeeded that house in business under the firm name of Em. Meyer & Co.

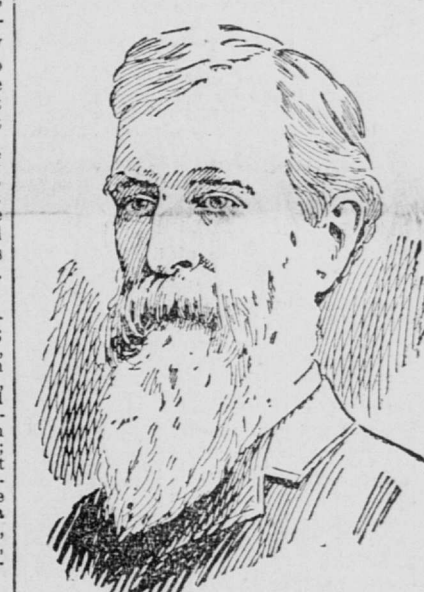
Mr. Meyer has conducted a general importing business in wines and liquors at 1047 Market street for some years. Mr. Meyer has been prominent in several societies and business connections. He was president of the White Horse Valley Mill and Lumber Company, director of the French Savings Bank, president of the Cercle Francais; worshipful master of the Parfaite Union Lodge No. 17, F. and A. M.; vice-president of the French Benevolent Society, treasurer of the French National League, president and speaker of 14th of July celebrations, and was a member of

the finance committee of the Midwinter Fair, and also a member of the jury of awards in the viticultural department. Em. Meyer & Co. pay \$48.73 taxes on \$3111 worth of personal property, of which \$26 is cash. Mr. Meyer owns no real estate.

HENRY L. DAVIS.

Henry L. Davis is a native of Rhode Island, 68 years of age. After passing through the Mexican War, he came to San Francisco in the spring of '50, and has since been identified with various business interests in this city. Mr. Davis left his home in Rhode Island at the age of 13 to strike out for himself. He first went to South Carolina. On his arrival in San Francisco he went to the mines, but being unsuccessful he returned to San Francisco and engaged in the shipping and commission business. In 1857 he became a Deputy Sheriff and in 1864 he was elected Sheriff and served four years in that position. He was one of the organizers of the National Bank and Trust Company and was president of it during its existence.

At the present time Mr. Davis is president of the California Optical Company, which he started in 1888. He is secretary and treasurer of the California Wire Works, and has held this position since



Henry L. Davis.

the organization of the company in 1882. He is also president of the Board of Manufacturers of Employers of California and also president of the Masonic Hall Association. He has numerous other business connections, but has deeded nearly all of his property over to his children, believing in leaving no property to be fought for after his death. The assessment roll shows that he owns ten lots in Gift Map 4, with a total assessed value of \$220.

McAllister, assessed value \$1730; improvement, \$50; total assessed value, \$1780; taxes, \$27.88.

He pays \$16.14 taxes on personal property assessed at \$1030.

MONSON RUSSELL.

Monson Russell is one of the conservative, successful business men of this city. He was born in Erie County, New York, fifty-eight years ago. His parents moved to Illinois when he was 7 years of age. He came to California in 1858 and went to mining in Amador and Nevada counties. In 1860 he came to San Francisco and secured work at the planing-mill on Mission and Fremont streets. He was a fore-



Monson Russell.

man of the mill for number of years. In 1870 he became one of the proprietors, Wells, Russell & Co. is a firm which built up a large business and has one of the largest mills of its kind in the State.

Mr. Russell owns and lives in a nice residence, 2215 Pacific avenue, near Buchanan street. The property is assessed at \$3750 and the house at \$1500. On the total of \$5250 he pays \$41.14 taxes. He also owns a lot on the northwest corner of Clement street and Nineteenth avenue, which is assessed at \$4530, and on which the taxes are \$35.66. He pays \$11.13 taxes on \$710 personal property. Mr. Russell is a married man and has two children. His daughter is a graduate of Mills Seminary, and his son will graduate from Stanford University this year.

C. W. IREDALE.

C. W. Iredale, who became secretary of the Grand Jury on the resignation of Samuel J. Hendy, is a native of this city, having been born here in 1857. He passed through the public schools and attended



Charles W. Iredale.

[From a photograph by Taber.]

the State University. In 1881 he entered the plumbing business of his father, in which he has remained. His life has been quiet and uneventful. His time out of business hours has been devoted to church work. He belongs to the Episcopal faith and is a vestryman in the Church of the Advent. Mr. Iredale is an Odd Fellow, a Mason and a Knight Templar, being a member of Golden Gate Commandery No. 1. He owns no real estate, but pays \$9.40 taxes on \$605 worth of personal property.

HENRY MAYER.

Henry Mayer has been in the tailoring business in this city for nearly thirty years. Mr. Mayer is a native of Germany, 50 years of age. He learned tailoring in his native town and came to New York in



Henry Mayer.

[From a photograph by Williams.]

1895, where after working for a short time he came to this city. He secured a position as cutter, but soon opened business for himself. He has been located at 309 Sutter street for some years. Mr. Mayer is assessed for a lot on Lily avenue, between Gough and Octavia streets, value \$1904.41. He pays \$14.50 taxes on \$925 worth of personal property.

The Mayor Stops a Claim.

Mayor Sutter yesterday filed a sealed message vetoing the authorization passed by the Board of Supervisors for the payment of the last claim of the California Construction Company for the improvements on Alta Plaza. The bill, which was to be paid from the Street Department fund, amounted to \$1994.41. The total contract figure was \$12,850, all of which has been paid but the sum named. The reason for the veto is that the work is not done according to contract.

The Only Remedy.

Those who suffer from foul breath are open to the charge of carelessness. It is an offense that can be speedily abated, as a single bottle of the fragrant SOZODONT will unmistakably accomplish the work. It will preserve and keep the teeth white and the breath pure and sweet.

The claim that Utica is the only city in the United States within its boundaries is demolished by Allegheny City, Pa., which has two.

FAIR AND HIS FAMILY.

J. N. Flint's Memories of the Dead and the Living Members.

WAS VISITED BY PRESIDENTS.

The Millionaire's Behavior When He Realized That He Was Rich.

Fair was intensely practical. During his trip around the world in 1880, when crossing India, he found time to pay a flying visit to the city of Lucknow, made memorable by the Sepoy rebellion in 1857. An English officer in command of the garrison, a survivor of the siege, while narrating the circumstances of the heroic defense of the position, mentioned the fact that a large number of officers and men had lost their lives while volunteering to procure water for their fever-stricken companions from a well just outside the fort. Fair expressed surprise, and showed how easy



John W. Mackay. Mrs. Gillett. U. S. Grant Jr. Mrs. Grant. U. S. Grant. Mrs. Fair. Gov. Kinkaid. J. G. Fair.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS AS THEY APPEARED AFTER INSPECTING THE CONSOLIDATED VIRGINIA MINE.

[Drawn from a photograph taken by John S. Noe in 1879.]

a matter it would have been to procure the much needed water without the loss of a single life, by merely running an underground passageway from the inside of the fort to the well.

When continuing his journey from Calcutta to Bombay, by rail, the train on which he had embarked was almost blown from the track and the passengers were well nigh stifled by a terrific tornado of dust and sand. Fair went through the coaches with a pail of water and a whisk-broom, freely spraying the sides, ceiling and floor of each coach so as to make the situation comparatively endurable, to the great relief of his fellow-travelers.

When passing up the Hudson Fair left the boat at West Point to pay his respects to General Schofield, commandant of the

for once the offense might be condoned. The inspection ended, before taking leave, Fair asked permission to make a suggestion, and then proceeded to show how the sanitary condition of the dormitories could be greatly improved by a system of ventilation completely isolating the disagreeable odors of the kitchen from the rest of the establishment.

Schofield saw the sensibleness of the suggestion, thanked his visitor, and said the matter would receive prompt attention.

Fair's fertile brain devised many of the most important improvements in working the Comstock mines. If I mistake not, he was the originator of the syphon system of ventilating the mines, a large stream of cold water poured down one shaft producing a constant down-draft current which forced the foul air up through the next shaft.

When he decided to comply with the request of his friends to become the Democratic candidate for the United States Senate from Nevada, he set himself resolutely at work to make the canvass, and there was no let up in the campaign until the day of election. If any more practical lack of sufficient votes to elect a Democrat to the Legislature it was straightway colonized.

The campaign closed in Virginia and Gold Hill a few evenings before election with a magnificent torchlight procession the like of which was never seen before or since on the Pacific Coast.

The managers of the affair were allowed carte blanche as to expense. Six thousand Comstock miners were in line, Democrats and Republicans marching side by side (by invitation) together with delegations from Silver City, Dayton, Carson and

duge in numberless pranks which made him a frequent subject for parental discipline, and when on one occasion, by the exercise of a little diplomacy, I had saved him from a severe thrashing which his father had in store for him, he expressed the deepest gratitude.

Charles, three years younger, was a thoughtful, sedate, old-fashioned youth fond of reading and study. As soon as he was out of bed in the morning, he had a book in his hands from which he could scarcely be driven long enough to make himself presentable at the breakfast table. He had a great passion for mechanical pursuits, probably inherited from his father. He built a miniature quartz-mill, stamps, pans and all for his own amusement, and used to spend hours watching it in successful operation. He was a natural leader of boys of his own age, and always headed them in expeditions that promised any sort of excitement.

Tessie, then 10 years of age, was very conscientious in the performance of her school tasks, and but little inclined to romp and frolic. In many respects she resembled her mother. Little Birdie, too young for the schoolroom, was unconsciously imbibing German from constant association with her governess.

Fair was very much attached to his family. When his wife was away from home, even for a short period, he missed her greatly and used to wander about the house at night aimlessly, not being able to content himself anywhere. He idolized his children and spared neither pains nor expense in their education.

Adjoining the schoolroom was a first-class laboratory, which afforded them object lessons in chemical reagents and re-

Beginning on the northeast side of Fourth street, opposite the junction of Fourth and Illinois streets, to the southwest side of First avenue South (formerly Honduras street) P street South (formerly St. John street) from the southwest side of First avenue South to the line of Twelfth avenue South; thence in a general southerly direction across Twelfth avenue South, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, South, and Fifteenth streets, to the line of Twelfth avenue South; thence in a general southerly direction under Thirteenth and Thirtieth streets, to the line of Twelfth avenue South; thence along the line of J street South, thence along Evans street to the corner of the right to keep and maintain single or double tracks of standard width thereon, and to operate thereon a railroad propelled by steam, electricity or other motive power, for the transportation of freight and passengers for the term of fifty years from date hereof.

Mr. Benjamin wanted to know if this franchise might not be utilized for street railway. Mr. Preston explained that it would be impossible as the conditions of the charter required the naming of a terminus of the road and also that it be built under these conditions or the charter would be forfeited.

The representatives of the road desired to know if it would be necessary in this instance to call for bids for the franchise as required by the act of March 23, 1883. After some discussion it was decided to report in favor of requesting the opinion of the City and County Attorney as to whether the board can grant the franchise without complying with the conditions imposed by the provisions of this law. So this was temporarily disposed of.

Next came the San Francisco and San Mateo Railway Company with an application for an extension of their franchise to cover several branches or feeders connecting with the main line, the first and principal one being an extension from the junction of Eagle and Falcon avenues, running southerly along Falcon avenue to View street, along View street to View avenue, to Hoffman avenue, to Twenty-third street, to Diamond street, thence to Twenty-fifth street, to Church street, to Thirtieth street, to connect with the tracks of the road.

Again, commencing at the junction of Guerrero and Twenty-third streets, connecting with the tracks of the road, thence along Twenty-third street to Duval street, to Bolinas street, to Twenty-fourth street, to Corbett street, thence along Corbett and Ocean avenues, thence easterly on and along Ocean avenue to San Jose avenue, and thence connect with the tracks of the company.

The application had two formal protests filed against it, one by the Eureka Valley and Corbett Road Improvement Company, represented in person by Mr. Robinson, and another from Donald Bruce, who was also present.

The railroad was represented by Behrend Joost, its president, and other officers and interested parties. Both sides had eminent lawyers, the protestants, F. N. Clement, the railroad Michael Mullaney. A number of speeches were made on both sides, Mr. Mullaney declaring that Behrend Joost deserved greater consideration than any street-railroad man in the city for having been the first to introduce the electric motor here, that he gave more riding for a nickel than any other company and that his application for an extension was to add to the usefulness of the road, to give even more without increasing the charge. He denied that the company was insolvent and warned those who were "trying to harass Behrend Joost" that that gentleman would come out victorious and that they might be glad to beg his consideration.

Mr. Clement declared the road could not pay its bills and it would be folly to grant them further concessions.

The committee took the matter under consideration.

A petition of a number of property-owners and residents on Folsom street asking that the franchise of the Market-street Railway Company on that street be forfeited came up for hearing. It was now late in the day, and of a small regiment of people who had come to speak for it only a few were left. They declared that the company had already forfeited the franchise by the fact that they had stopped running cars over the line December 1 on the plea that they wanted to rebuild it.

They tore up two blocks, making them impassable, and had done nothing since except to tear up the street and lay down the rails. The petitioners said the street was being ruined as a business thoroughfare. The committee decided to communicate with the Market-street Railway Company and get a statement from it before taking action.

The San Francisco and San Mateo Railway Company was granted the right or rather the committee decided to recommend that the right be given to lay 600 feet of track on Folsom street, to be maintained it for ninety days, for the purpose of experimenting with an underground conduit system.

The committee transacted a great quantity of routine business.

Chicago beggars are organizing a trust to pool their receipts.

Willie Hogue, aged 13 years, living in the rear of 1610 Mason street, lodged complaint against his father, Hamilton Hogue, yesterday, charging him with cruelty.

According to the boy's statement to Secretary McComb of the Humane Society, his father is an engineer on a steamer plying between this city and Sacramento. The death of his wife he has been living with the lad in a rooming at the number stated.

"My father gets crazy mad sometimes," said Willie. "And then there's no living with him. Last night, just as I had got to bed, he wanted me to do something, and because I didn't move fast enough for him he picked me up and threw me out of doors, and locked the door on me. I waited a while there and was then forced to go to my neighbors and beg for clothes or a lodging. They took me in, and early this morning I climbed into the front window and got my clothes."

Miss Lizzie Hogue, who is living with a relative, stated that she would swear to a complaint against her father for cruelty and failure to provide. A warrant will be issued to-day, and pending the outcome of the case Secretary McComb will provide for the wants of young Willie.

AN ABUSED WIFE.

Mrs. M. F. Hinckley Demands the Arrest of Her Husband.

Mrs. M. F. Hinckley of 44 Dorland street has applied for a warrant for the arrest of her husband on the charges of cruelty and failure to provide.

The unhappy wife relates a story of cruelty on the part of her husband, who is employed with the Pacific Cable Company on Seventh street. She relates that he refused to furnish her with sufficient money for household purposes, and that when she remonstrated he abused her.

"I beat me many times and I became nearly ill," said she; "and one day he dragged me about the room by my hair, and wound up by holding my head under a water-faucet until I was nearly suffocated. A few days ago he threatened me and I have no means to provide food for my children."

Hinckley denies that he used his wife cruelly, and alleges that she made home to go to her neighbors. He says he is in readiness to fight the case in court if his wife is determined to go there for relief.

THE STREET COMMITTEE.

It Hears the Complaints of Some Big and Little Railroads,

AND ADJUSTS SOME OF THEM.

The Local Franchise of the Valley Railroad Under Discussion.

Railroads and street railways occupied the time of members of the Street Committee of the Board of Supervisors in their all-day session yesterday. Chairman Spreckels was in his place at the head of the table during the entire day. Messrs. Hughes, Benjamin, Morgenstern and Duncker were also present.

E. F. Preston, attorney for the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railroad, and Engineer Storey of the road, were before the committee, presenting a petition for a franchise to pass with the road through the following streets and property in the south of town to China basin:

Beginning on the northeast side of Fourth street, opposite the junction of Fourth and Illinois streets, to the southwest side of First avenue South (formerly Honduras street) P street South (formerly St. John street) from the southwest side of First avenue South to the line of Twelfth avenue South; thence in a general southerly direction across Twelfth avenue South, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, South, and Fifteenth streets, to the line of Twelfth avenue South; thence in a general southerly direction under Thirteenth and Thirtieth streets, to the line of Twelfth avenue South; thence along the line of J street South, thence along Evans street to the corner of the right to keep and maintain single or double tracks of standard width thereon, and to operate thereon a railroad propelled by steam, electricity or other motive power, for the transportation of freight and passengers for the term of fifty years from date hereof.

Mr. Benjamin wanted to know if this franchise might not be utilized for street railway. Mr. Preston explained that it would be impossible as the conditions of the charter required the naming of a terminus of the road and also that it be built under these conditions or the charter would be forfeited.

The representatives of the road desired to know if it would be necessary in this instance to call for bids for the franchise as required by the act of March 23, 1883. After some discussion it was decided to report in favor of requesting the opinion of the City and County Attorney as to whether the board can grant the franchise without complying with the conditions imposed by the provisions of this law. So this was temporarily disposed of.

Next came the San Francisco and San Mateo Railway Company with an application for an extension of their franchise to cover several branches or feeders connecting with the main line, the first and principal one being an extension from the junction of Eagle and Falcon avenues, running southerly along Falcon avenue to View street, along View street to View avenue, to Hoffman avenue, to Twenty-third street, to Diamond street, thence to Twenty-fifth street, to Church street, to Thirtieth street, to connect with the tracks of the road.

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ANOTHER GREAT OFFERING OF SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS!

Ladies who intend to take advantage of to-day's GREAT LEADERS IN NEW GOODS will do well to call early in the day as these are BARGAINS THAT WILL NOT LAST LONG.

At 7 1/2 Cents a Yard. 1000 pieces VIENNA SUITINGS, new crepe effects, satin finish, sold at the mills for 11 1/2c, to be offered to-day at 7 1/2c. (No samples given.)

HANDKERCHIEFS AND LACES.

At 10 Cents a Dozen. LADIES' WHITE SCALLOPED EMBROIDERED LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS, regular price \$2.50 per dozen, will be placed on sale at 10c each.

At 7 1/2 Cents a Yard. BUTTER IMITATION POINT DE VENISE LACE, regular price 20c, will be placed on sale at 7 1/2c per yard.

CARRIAGE PARASOLS.

At 85 Cents. CARRIAGE PARASOLS, in Gloria Silk, black only, value \$1, will be offered at 85c.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

At 35 Cents. 60 dozen MEN'S AND BOYS' TENNIS FLANNEL MADRAS CLOTH AND SATEEN OVERSHIRTS, in a large variety of patterns, good value for 65c, will be sold this day at 35c each.

At 35 Cents. 50 dozen MEN'S AND BOYS' UNLINED SHIRTS, made of extra heavy muslin, re-enforced all-linen fronts, patent facings and gussets, usually sold at 50c, will be offered this day at 35c each.

At 50 Cents. 78 dozen MEN'S FANCY PERCALE LAUNDRY SHIRTS, collars attached and in a large variety of patterns, warranted fast colors, good value for \$1, will be sold this day at 50c each.

CORSETS AND GLOVES.

At \$1.00. 50 dozen LADIES' GENUINE FRENCH COTAIL CORSETS, real whalebone, spoon bust, good side steel, venus back, handsomely embroidered in colored silk, size 13 to 22, drab only, regular price \$3.00, will be placed on sale this day for \$1.

At 40 Cents. 50 dozen LADIES' 8-BUTTON LENGTH MOUSQUETAIRE UNDRRESSED KID GLOVES, in fancy shades (odd sizes), regular value \$1, will be closed out at 40c a pair.

W. D. O'Brien & Co.
MURPHY BUILDING,
Market Street, corner of Jones,
SAN FRANCISCO.

INSURANCE RATE WAR

Patronize California's Giant Native Son.
The largest Insurance Company west of New York.
Rates as low as any safe company.
Over three million dollars in the State of California.
The best policy for the property owner.

THE FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY.

CIRCULARS AND TESTIMONIALS FREE.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION AND AFFAIRS OF THE Standard Marine Insurance Company (LIMITED).

OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, ON THE 31ST day of December, A. D. 1894, and for the year ending on that day, as made to the Insurance Commissioner of the State of California, pursuant to the provisions of Sections 610 and 611 of the Political Code, condensed as per blank furnished by the Commissioner.

CAPITAL.	
Amount of Capital Stock, paid up in cash.....	\$500,000 00
ASSETS.	
Cash market value of all Stocks and Bonds owned by Company.....	\$1,297,460 00
Amount of Loans secured by pledge of Bonds, Stocks, and other marketable securities as collateral.....	8,000 00
Cash in Banks.....	16,139 00
Premiums in due course and claims paid.....	132,081 00
Bills Receivable, not matured, taken for Fire and Marine risks.....	2,730 00
Policy stamps on hand.....	612 00
Total Assets.....	\$1,457,272 00

Losses in process of adjustment or in suspense..... \$146,625 00
Gross premiums..... \$1,457,272 00
Net cash actually received for Marine risks..... \$887,673 00
Received for interest and dividends on Bonds, Stocks, Loans, and from all other sources..... 38,884 00
Total Income..... \$426,337 00

Net amount paid for Marine Losses..... \$315,587 00
Dividends to Stockholders..... 50,000 00
Paid for salaries, fees, and other charges for officers, clerks, etc..... 40,908 00
Paid for State, National and local taxes..... 1,345 00
All other payments and expenditures..... 7,015 00
Total expenditures..... \$444,855 00
Marine losses incurred during the year..... \$392,802 00

Net amount of Risks written during the year..... \$52,555,945
Net amount of Risks expired during the year..... 51,777,790
Net amount in force December 31, 1894..... 5,433,835
JAMES G. NICHOLSON, President.
JOHN GIBB, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 6th day of February, 1895.
JAMES E. NEAL,
U. S. Consul, Liverpool.
J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO.,
General Agents.
J. B. F. DAVIS & SON, Managers,
407-409 Montgomery St., S. F.
Telephone 1842.

A LADIES' GRILL ROOM

Has been established in the Palace Hotel

Damiana Bitters

ON ACCOUNT OF REPEATED DEMANDS made on the management, it takes the place of the city restaurant, with direct entrance from Market at. Ladies shopping will find this a most desirable place to lunch. Prompt service and moderate charges, such as have given the gentlemen's Grill Room a local reputation, will prevail in this new department.

Depot, 323 Market St., S. F.

The Great Mexican Remedy. Gives health and strength to the Sexual Organs.

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